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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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[PRAVDA 25 Jun]

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON PACT SESSION RESULTS

LD?90248 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 June, TASS--The concrete proposals that were advanced at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states are aimed at the mobilization of wide political and public forces in the struggle for detente, curbing the arms race, and peaceful coexistence of states, E. Wojtaszek, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Poland, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

The documents of this organ, he said, have a positive influence on revitalizing the East-West dialogue, which is so urgently needed for the creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust. It is in this category that the meeting in Warsaw between L.I. Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V. Giscard d'Estaing, the president of the French Republic, should be placed. The policy of threats and hysteria of imperialist circles, which is the reason for the worsening of the international situation, is confronted by the policy of peace, high responsibility for the destiny of mankind, and the consistent Leninist course of struggle for detente and consolidation of international security, as practiced by countries of the socialist community. The coordinated position of socialist states and their common actions in defense of the policy of detente guarantee our joint successes.

The basic directions and main tasks in this sphere were forcefully emphasized in the report made by L.I. Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and in the speech delivered by E. Gierk the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the Sejm session of the People's Republic of Poland.

A conference on military relaxation of tension and disarmament in Europe would be of great significance for curbing the arms race and strengthening political detente. We would like the conference to take place in the Polish capital, Warsaw, as has been suggested by Comrade E. Gierek at the Eighth PZPR Congress and supported by the Political Consultative Committee at its conference, E. Wojtaszek stressed. Convocation of this conference would be a substantial factor in the new direction in the development of the relaxation of international tension.

VARIATIONS TO ITEM ON MINSK COMMUNIQUE

The following variations to the item entitled "Warsaw Pact Parliamentarian Conference Meets in Minsk" and subtitled "Conference Communique" published on page BB 8 of the 26 June 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT were taken from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 June 1980:

Page BB 8, first paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads ... from 16 to 19 June. Delegations from the following took part in the meeting: the Bulgarian National Assembly, headed by Comrade V. Bonev; the Hungarian Presidential Council, headed by Comrade I. Katona; the GDR Volkskammer, headed by Comrade H. Sindermann; the Polish Sejm, headed by Comrade S. Gucwa; the Romanian Grand National Assembly, headed by Comrade N. Giosan; the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Comrade A.P. Shitikov; and the CSSR Federal Assembly, headed by A. Indra. During the meeting an exchange...

Page BB 8, paragraph three, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads ... fate of peace, which are aimed...

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD291734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 29 Jun 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Vladimir Konstantinovich Katin, political observer of the APN news agency; Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, political observer of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA; and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, commentator in the international department of all-union radio]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Good day, esteemed comrades. This week the CPSU Central Committee Plenum reviewed Comrade Gromyko's report on the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy, and completely and fully approved the activities of the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Brezhnev in implementing the Leninist foreign policy course laid down by the 24th and 25th party congresses. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted in his speech to the plenum that our course has been determined. Its correctness has beeen checked in practice. This course has produced positive results in both internal and foreign policy. An improvement in the international situation was achieved during the 1970's primarily as a result of this course pursued by our country together with the other countries in the socialist community. The detente process was strengthened and peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems began to be given specific, economic and political directions.

But, as Comrade Brezhnev stressed, every step towards improvement in the international situation requires great effort. Aggressive imperialist circles are trying to put pressure on the Soviet Union and the forces of socialism as a whole.

Chinese Resurgent Hegemonism

[Lomeyko] At the CPSU Central Committee Plenum it was noted that aggressive circles in the West, above all the United States, are moving closer to the Chinese leadership on an anti-Soviet basis which is hostile to the cause of peace. Precisely at a time when the international situation has been exacerbated, Chinese diplomacy has become much more active--but not to search for ways to overcome conflicts. True to their old tactics of fishing in muddy waters, Chinese politicians and diplomats have been whipping up tension everywhere they can. There is really nothing surprising about this if you remember the Maoists' political aims. What is striking is the fact that some people in the West are biting at this bait. The contempt for the values of human life which distinguishes the Maoists and their wish to wield power over their neighbors and to preach to others could result in a relapse into hegemonism which would be dangerous for peace.

I would like to give one example. The British weekly newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES the other day described a ceremony which occurred recently at one of the temples in one of the provinces of Inner Mongolia in North China. Representatives of the Beijing authorities gathered at the Ejin Horo Temple and nine white horses and many sheep were ritually sacrificed in their presence as a mark of honor to Genghis Khan, one of the cruelest murderers and conquerors in history. Until recently it was considered unlawful and forbidden to revere Genghis Khan. The temple was destroyed during the Cultural Revolution. But it has now been restored and Beijing is transforming the conqueror who invaded Europe into a national hero. This is obviously being done to spite the Russians who have not forgotten Genghis Khan's raid on Kievan Rus, the newspaper writes.

Perhaps Beijing should not forget the fact that at one time the Mongolian conquerors also caused a lot of suffering to the Chinese. But what is more surprising is the fact that THE SUNDAY TIMES tries to gloat over this and notes that China is now praising to the skies everything that could be hostile to the Russians, even things in the past.

The gentlemen from THE SUNDAY TIMES are gloating in vain. Incidentally, it was the Russians who stopped Genghis Khan on his advance into Western Europe. The fact that the Beijing leaders are now unreservedly reviving barbaric ceremonies from the past should make their patrons in the West ponder.

[Ariyevich] Their attempts to isolate the Soviet Union have not produced results. This is connected to a decisive extent with the growth of our country's economic might and defense capability. The fact that we have displayed tenacity and consistency and have not allowed ourselves to be knocked off course also played an enormous role.

Soviet Peace Moves

[Lomeyko] There has been a ringing response throughout the world to the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Comrade Brezhnev's statement that we will continue to spare no effort to preserve detente has been received with profound satisfaction, not just in our country but in various parts of the world. These words express the tenacity, firmness and consistency of our policy toward strengthening peace. They express confidence in the real possibility of preventing a slide into a new cold war. The fact that news agencies and newspapers in many countries highlighted and headlined these words speaks for itself. Detente is not a concession from one party to another. It is the logical outcome of the alignment of forces that has developed on the international arena.

People ask why aggressive imperialist circles are trying as hard as they can to sabotage detente. They are trying to do this because international detente has been imposed on them by history, in spite of their wishes. The socialist world no longer yields to the capitalist world. Together with democratic, peace-loving forces in the West, the socialist countries have been able to move from the confrontation of the cold war era to more normal, good-neighborly relations.

[Ariyevich] It needs to be said that the peace program adopted by the 24th party congress and developed by the 25th congress has become the joint foreign policy line of the socialist countries. It was reaffirmed by the heads of government of the CEMA member-states at the 34th CEMA session in Prague. The deliberations of the session and the documents adopted by it have again clearly demonstrated that all CEMA's work is aimed at developing international cooperation on an equal basis and at strengthening the material foundations of detente.

[Lomeyko] I would like to stress that the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum also addressed another important political issue and called for a political settlement of the situation that has arisen concerning Afghanistan. The way to such a settlement is absolutely clear. It requires a halt to U.S.-Chinese aggression against that country and a reliable guarantee against subversive actions abroad. But this is precisely what they do not want in Washington, Beijing, Pakistan, Japan and certain other countries. Brzezinski, for example, talks hypocritically about hopes for a complete withdrawal of Soviet troops but at the same time declares that he is well-informed of everything that is being done to train counterrevolutionary gangs. So, again you have a two-faced policy and double standards.

[Katin] In this connection I would like to note one point. Recently Western propaganda, and U.S. propaganda in particular, has been literally flooding the press, radio and television with fabrications that a widespread struggle against Soviet presence is occurring in the country and that Kabul is on the point, they say, of being seized by insurgents. Last Sunday TASS announced that the Soviet Union has decided to withdraw some of its military units from that country.

So, the enemies of Afghanistan and Western propaganda are obviously not putting the pieces together properly. They paint a gloomy picture and then it transpires that life in Afghanistan is returning to normal, a fact which has permitted the withdrawal from there of part of the Soviet troops.

In preparing for this program, I reviewed many reactions in the West to our action in Afghanistan, about the withdrawal of the troops, and I have to say that this event has, in a very distinct and particularly sharp way revealed the attitude of various states and political organizations towards improving the situation in Southeast [as heard] Asia. What do I mean? The leaders of most Western countries, France in particular, regard the withdrawal from Afghanistan as part of the Soviet military contingent as a display of goodwill, as a readiness to move toward a political solution on the problem. The benefit and practical significance of state contacts at the highest level between East and West for the solution of all disagreements around the negotiating table are also taken into consideration.

Venice Summit

[Ariyevich] Such an important step by the Soviet Union as the withdrawal of some military units from Afghanistan was naturally something that President Carter could not let pass in silence, although he clearly was not expecting it. And whereas in the majority of the countries of the world this action is being viewed as an important positive step, Carter said that it was some sort of success for the American policy of pressuring the Soviet Union, which is supposedly bearing fruit. Well, it is hard to believe that this is a sincere delusion on his part; it is more like a deliberate lie, the more so as, during his trip to a number of European countries which he made after the big seven meeting which took place in Venice this week, Carter maintained his ceaseless anti-Soviet rhetoric, intimidated his listeners with the Soviet threat and stirred up hysteria over the Afghan events. He even declared a week of aid to Afghanistan, 21-27 July, calling on Americans to support Afghanis who fled to neighboring countries after the April revolution.

[Katin] Yes, this Soviet action had a negative reception from Washington. Washington, you see, spied a propaganda intent in it. Well, it would not be bad if the United States, in turn, undertook a propaganda action, so to speak, of this kind, that is, if they reduced the strength of their air and naval forces in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. So what is the upshot? The upshot is that in the opinion of the United States it is bad in either case: both when there are Soviet troops in Afghanistan at the request of its government, and when part of them leave by agreement with the same government. The whole point is that the United States--or Carter personally, if you like--does not want a reduction in tension. They intensively whip it up in the region in order to have a pretext for interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

[Ariyevich] Under Carter's pressure, yielding to the atmosphere of military psychosis which he was whipping up, the parties to the Venice meeting of the seven leading capitalist countries made a statement on Afghanistan, a statement which ignores both the interference by the United States and China in the affairs of this state, and the Soviet Union's goodwill, which was expressed in the withdrawal of part of its troops.

[Katin] Yes, you are quite right, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich, the U.S. pressure at Venice on the other parties attending the meeting was very strong. They were squeezed from all sides, although precious little came of it. As for the resolution on Afghanistan which was prepared in the White House, it introduces nothing new, changes nothing, and was evidently needed only by Jimmy Carter I suppose to strengthen his very low international prestige. But with this piece of paper he did nothing to raise it. At any rate, this is what the belief is in the West. I have in front of me a recent edition of the Washington POST, in which the columnist Kraft calls the Venice conference an empty and unnecessary affair.

[Ariyevich] Vladimir Konstantinovich, I should like to ask you to remind our listeners briefly of the nature and aims of the Venice meeting, and also its special features by comparison with other meetings.

[Katin] With pleasure. It was a meeting of the so-called big-seven. Taking part were the presidents of the United States and France, the FRG chancellor, and the prime ministers of Britain, Italy and Canada. Owing to the sudden death of the head of government, Japan was represented by the foreign minister. It was the sixth meeting of leaders of the leading capitalist countries, who have been holding one regularly each year since 1975. At earlier meetings, economic questions were always given first place and cooperation in trade, industry, agriculture and finance was discussed. That is understandable. Crisis phenomena, trade quarrels and whole wars, clashes of interest and knots of contradictions have become constant phenomena for the West. And at their summit meetings, the leading capitalist countries each time attempted somehow to resolve these problems and to replace or overhaul what slows their economy as a whole and that of each country individually. The present meeting in Venice, however, assumed a clear, express political character. It was political questions that stood at the top of the agenda.

[Ariyevich] Don't you think that the reason for this is that serious differences have arisen in the Western world, more than ever before, in ways of approaching the main international questions?

[Katin] Right, political problems have now been added to the acute economic concerns of the West. It seems to me that the main contradiction in the Western world now is in the approach to detente. The United States is attempting in every way possible to divert its partners from the course of detente. However, the latter are not interested in this. For France, the FRG, Italy and other countries, detente and cooperation with the Soviet Union have yielded a great deal and, first and foremost, a reliable peace in Europe. At the Venice meeting, President Carter attempted to get his coleaders to depart from the policy of detente, he attempted to turn them against the Soviet Union and to persuade them to copy in every way American policy towards the socialist countries.

[Ariyevich] Even before the Venice meeting, it was clear that, as opposed to the Carter administration which was pushing its partners towards the path of antidetente, Western Europe and Japan desire to preserve the positive aspects of detente. And as the American NEWSDAY wrote, Carter came to Venice to arrest the revolt of the allies, who are charting their own course, particularly in their policy of detente with the Soviet Union.

[Katin] But he did not succeed in this. In my opinion, if Carter is striving to get Western Europe, Canada and Japan to become significantly more dependent on the United States in the absence of cooperation with the Soviet Union, then the leaders of these countries fully realize that a dependence of this sort is not the least bit in their national interests. For this reason, for all the various common declarations and statements, the Venice meeting can be seen as a refusal by its six participants to follow Washington blindly and unreservedly.

Chancellor Schmidt's Moscow Visit

[Ariyevich] In particular, this was noted in the deterioration of relations between Chancellor Schmidt and President Carter as a result of a crass outburst by the latter. In a letter to Schmidt, Carter warned him in tough terms against reaching any agreement during his forthcoming visit to Moscow which might defer the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe. The magazine DER SPIEGEL called the atmosphere at the meeting between Schmidt and Carter in Venice "icy." In an interview with an American paper, the FRG chancellor rejected the White House's point of view according to which the West European countries do not have the right to political initiatives.

[Lomeyko] I should like to underline that the political struggle around Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Moscow, which begins tomorrow, developed long before its announcement. The CDU opposition was against it from the beginning and remains so to this day. Among the many arguments, there is the one that the visit is not pleasing to the Americans and will only intensify the contradictions between the United States and West Germany. Officially, Washington does not oppose the visit, but talks about it in a manner which shows that the contrary is true. Having agreed through clenched teeth to the chancellor's Moscow visit, the American President and his entourage continue to lecture Schmidt on how he should conduct himself there and God forbid, that he should take it into his head to seek ways of strengthening detente. The tactlessness of Carter's letter to Schmidt, which you mentioned just now, would qualify as an example of high-handedness in diplomatic history. But its aim is more self-seeking: to tie the chancellor's hands with a lasso, so that, even in Moscow, he should know his place--at the heel of the Georgia horseman. Moreover, Washington unashamedly does a comedy routine before the whole world. Carter's letter--dictated by Brzezinski, incidentally--forbids the chancellor to question the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in the FRG and other West European countries. At the same time, Hodding Carter, the State Department spokesman, declares that there are allegedly no differences between the FRG chancellor and the U.S. President on the subject of the December NATO decision. One has to ask why, if there are no differences, should the chancellor find himself being lectured?

[Ariyevich] It seems to me, Vladimir Borisovich, that those who see in this question the White House's displeasure at Bonn's foreign policy, and a desire to take away the West Germans' wish for independent initiatives to consolidate detente, are closer to the truth.

[Lomeyko] Of course! The United States knows that despite the anti-Soviet psychosis that is being whipped up, four out of every five West Germans are against the course of confrontation with the Soviet Union. Support for the policy of detente and developing relations of cooperation with the East was expressed at the congresses in June of the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats. And that is understandable if one takes into account the fact that detente has brought West Germany really palpable and unique benefits. Thanks to detente, the Federal Republic has finally left behind a policy dictated by an inferiority complex, and its onesided orientation towards the West has disappeared. Bonn has improved its relations with the East, and this has undoubtedly enhanced the Federal Republic's capability for political action on the international scene. And this is not to the liking of many people in the United States, certain Bundestag deputies told me in Bonn when I visited there. A Federal Republic acting on its own vitally important interests does not suit Washington.

[Katin] At the same time, the United States refuses to face the fact that the FRG is connected with countries of the East by thousands of vitally important economic and cultural links and human contacts.

[Lomeyko] I should like to quote a few figures. Over a period of 10 years the West German economy has received orders worth DM160,000 million from the CEMA countries, thus guaranteeing work for more than 500,000 people. The volume of the FRG's trade with the Soviet Union is eight times greater than between the USSR and the United States. In addition, the West Germans have a substantial dependence on deliveries from the East. Soviet gas meets 14 percent of the West German economy's requirements. Apart from this, the USSR supplies chromium, phosphates, cotton, timber and, on an ever increasing scale, machinery and technology. It is significant here that both trade unions and workers as well as representatives of the business world are in favor of developing cooperation between our countries. That is not surprising, either, because detente and the development of good-neighborly cooperation are to the mutual advantage of both countries.

[Katin] It is not surprising, either, that the FRG rejects the policy of curtailing economic links with the East that Washington is trying to foist on it. To fall in with this would mean cutting their own throats, as happened, for example, when Bonn refused to take part in the Moscow Olympics.

[Lomeyko] I would like to say that any meetings with West Germans coming to the Soviet Union, or with FRG citizens in that country, show that West Germans are disturbed most of all by the question of how to prevent a nuclear missile arms race. At the same time they note that the Americans have left them out of things on more than one occasion. At first the United States announced that if there was no decision on the production of medium-range missiles, the SALT II treaty would not be ratified. In order to overcome any resistance, the United States supported the idea of a dual decision by NATO, saying that before the deployment of the missiles there were still another 3 or 4 years for talks to be held. But what is the situation now? SALT II has been shelved, and Schmidt is forbidden even from uttering the word "talk". I think that West Germany, being a member of the Western alliance but at the same time also a very close neighbor of the East, can and should use its special opportunity by virtue of its position to develop and strengthen ways of cooperating with the countries of the East. The West Germans have achieved detente and good relations with its Eastern neighbors at too great a price for them to reject the search for ways of solving complex political problems. I think that it is the generations that underwent the terrible trials of the last war which bear particular responsibility for preventing the process of a new estrangement and the danger of a new war.

NATO Council Session

[Katin] I came across an interesting document. The draft election platform of the Democratic Party has just been published in Washington. It calls for an unlimited expansion of U.S. military presence in various parts of the world and an increase in the military budget. The party leadership, the document says, should act on the international scene from a position of strength. The fact that the United States has embarked on the creation of the latest systems of mass annihilation weapons and has been able to foist on the NATO countries the stationing of U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles on the territory of Western Europe is credited to the present administration.

[Ariyevich] Strong pressure was also put on the West European partners at the 2-day NATO Council session in Ankara. According to a report by AP, Lunds, secretary-general of the North Atlantic bloc, said that the chief aim of the bloc was to save what was still left of detente; yet another manifestation of hypocrisy and cynicism. But at the same time there were crude, hysterical calls to meet the Soviet expansion fully armed, to repel the threat to the West's security, and so on. Muskie, U.S. secretary of state, and Luns, NATO secretary general, called for a build-up of the bloc's military potential and for new U.S. nuclear missiles to be stationed in Western Europe. Muskie reportedly expressed dissatisfaction at France's proposal to convene a conference on disarmament in Europe. At the same time, however, Prime Minister Demirel of Turkey in his speech called for measures to be taken in order to restore East-West relations which have become upset.

[Katin] I should like to add to what has been said in the Turkish capital, Ankara. The NATO Council session discussed U.S. plans to modernize Europe's nuclear forces and to strengthen the bloc's southeast flank. In my opinion, this indicates that the United States is trying more and more persistently to get its allies in the military bloc to participate in the events in the Persian Gulf area and Afghanistan. There is information that particular pressure is being put on Turkey as a NATO member. Turkey is refraining from playing an active part in the U.S. scenario in the Near and Middle East.

Attempts are being made, however, to foist this role on Turkey considering the country's geographical position and, in particular, its proximity to Iran.

[Lomeyko] I think, Vladimir Konstantinovich, that it was no accident that this NATO session was scheduled to be held in Ankara.

[Katin] Quite right. And the Ankara session also discussed the question of bringing G Greece back into the military organization of the bloc, which it left in August, 1974. And this question, which was included on the session's agenda, should also be viewed in the overall context of the strengthening of NATO's southern flank in order to later extend the bloc's sphere of activity to more remote areas outside Europe. NATO is turning into an instrument for the United States to interfere in hotspots throughout the world.

[Ariyevich] Summing up our conversation today, I should like to say that the situation in the world today is not simple. But our policy proceeds from the fact that the defense of peace, detente and international cooperation demands constant concern and daily effort. In present-day conditions, international public opinion favors a search for ways of safeguarding the security of all peoples. There is no alternative to detente, and that was the chief thought expressed in all the speeches delivered at the forum of public opinion of the European countries in the Spanish capital. With the other socialist countries, our country began a tremendous amount of work reducing international tension on the European Continent and leading to the historic conference in Helsinki. It is from this very same position that our state approaches the continuation of political contacts between countries with different social systems today, too, when the international situation has become complicated. Here we end our broadcast and leave you Thank you and all the best!

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AAPSO MEETING IN KABUL

Visit to Paktia

LD271444 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Khowst, Paktia Province, June 27, TASS--This district centre of the south eastern Afghan Province of Paktia situated only twenty kilometres away from the border with Pakistan received guests--the participants in the International Meeting of Solidarity with the People of Afghanistan. Representatives of India, Mongolia, France, Vietnam, Belgium, Syria, the PDRY, Kuwait, and other countries arrived here to see for themselves the falsity of Western propaganda that seeks to deceive the world public opinion in regard to the situation in Afghanistan.

The participants in the International Meeting of Solidarity with the People of Afghanistan were addressed by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad 'Ali, division commander. He emphasized that the DRA's Armed Forces, at one with the Afghan people, vigilantly stand on guard of the independence of the motherland. At any minute they are prepared to deliver a crushing blow in the event of an attack of aggressors that entrenched themselves on the other side of the border with Pakistan. He firmly rejected Western propaganda's fabrications that some areas of the province were allegedly captured by counterrevolutionaries. "You see for yourself that those assertions are lies," he said, "and I assure you that we shall not cede an inch of soil to the enemies of the April revolution, to the enemies of free and independent Afghanistan."

The foreign guests' meeting with the elders and chiefs of Pashtun tribes that inhabit the town of Khowst developed into a resolute condemnation of the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonists. Haji Lalmaddin, one of the elders of the town, who spoke at the meeting, condemned the plans of Afghanistan's enemies that are trying to interfere with tranquil normal life in the country.

On behalf of the population of Khowst he expressed support for the policy of the party and the Government of the DRA, which meets the aspirations of the working people of the country, emphasizing that in the event of aggressive actions from Pakistan's territory, all population, young and old, will rise to defend their motherland.

Support for the Afghan people's just struggle was voiced in the speeches by delegates to the international meeting. They stated that the progressive forces of those countries solidarize with the Afghan people's struggle against imperialism and reaction, and stressed necessity for a still closer unity of peace champions for a rebuff to the aggressive plans of the USA and Beijing hegemonists.

"Over here, in the town of Khowst situated not far from the border with Pakistan, we see how the Afghan people defend their motherland from the intrigues of the Chinese chauvinists, U.S. imperialism and the region's reactionaries that encroach on their legitimate rights," said Mr Vyas, member of the Secretariat of the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization, a participant in the international meeting. "The April revolution," he emphasized, "firmly progresses which finds an increasing recognition among the peace-loving and progressive forces of the world. I am stating once again that the assertions by Western and reactionary propaganda on the situation in Afghanistan are downright lies."

Today the participants in the international meeting of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan returned to Kabul.

Conference Representatives Comments

LD272216 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 27, TASS--The participants in the international meeting of solidarity with the Afghan people today visited Kabul's industrial enterprises, the polytechnical institute and the central mosque. They also visited an exhibition of weapons seized from defeated gangs which have been smuggled into Afghanistan from abroad. The guests met with trade union activists, representatives of youth and women's organisations, clergymen.

Tibebu Shiferau, general secretary of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee addressed workers of the Kabul bakery. He expressed solidarity of his people with the just struggle of the Afghan people against aggression by the forces of imperialism and reaction. Kuwait's representative Al-Berguti stressed the hypocrisy of Washington's claims to the role of "protector" of Islam and the Moslems. He said that the imperialists and reactionaries are trying to cover by pseudo-Islamic slogans their subversive activities. However, the goals of these forces contradict the aspirations and interests of the working Moslems.

Executive Secretary of the anti-imperialist Movement of Solidation with the National Liberation Struggle of African Peoples Monteiro addressed active members of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organisation. He resolutely condemned the criminal interference by American imperialism and its allies in the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He said that the Carter government, which is trying to dictate other countries how human rights should be observed, ignores racial discrimination and ruthless exploitation of the working people in the United States.

The participants in the international forum also met with the leadership of the Council of Ulemas (theologicans scholars) of Afghanistan. Professor Ahmed of the Cairo Islamic University Al-Azkhar said that the democratic forces of the Islamic world welcome the April revolution. He condemned the provocative propaganda campaign launched by the enemies of Afghanistan. Ahmed said that their fabrications are totally groundless.

Concluding Session

LD281410 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 28, TASS--The concluding plenary session of the International Meeting of Solidarity with the People of Afghanistan was held here today. The meeting was convened at the initiative of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization. Representatives from more than 20 Asian, African and European countries--political and public figures, representatives of the Moslem clergy and journalists--were taking part in the work of that representative forum which discussed questions of international support for the people of Afghanistan in its struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction.

The participants in the international meeting adopted a communique and the "appeal to the Afghan people". Those documents express solidarity with the struggle of the people of Afghanistan against the intrigues of reaction, for a new life and the realization of the goals of the April revolution.

Soviet Representative's Statement

LD282224 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1653 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, 28 June (TASS)--In its struggle for the protection of the gains of the April revolution from the encroachment of internal and external enemies, the Afghan people is relying on the all-round aid of its friends, the aid of its neighbor, the Soviet Union, stated Mukhamed Asimov, member of the Soviet Committee of Peace and Solidarity of the Countries of Asia and Africa, and head of the Soviet delegation at the International Meeting of Solidarity with the Afghan People. He spoke at the concluding plenary session of this international forum, which ended its work here today.

The April revolution of 1978, said Mukhamed Asimov, fundamentally changed the fate of the Afghan people and at the same time opened up new possibilities for the development of Soviet-Afghan relations of cooperation. The traditionally good links between the USSR and Afghanistan were raised to a qualitatively new and higher level. This found its embodiment in the friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] of 5 December, 1978.

The Soviet Union firmly and consistenly comes out in favor of support for the Afghan people, the Soviet representative continued. The words spoken as early as June 1979 by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, reverberated throughout the entire world: "We resolutely condemn the subversive actions against the Afghan revolution and will not leave our friend in trouble. The Afghan people have the right to build their life as they want."

The DRA Government, Mukhamed Asimov noted, is taking concrete constructive steps aimed at a peaceful political settlement in the Middle East. This is borne out by the DRA Government statement of 14 May, 1980. The Soviet Union views this statement as an important document and a concrete step toward improving the DRA's relations with its neighbors.

Karmal Address

LD282212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2000 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, 28 June (TASS)--A mass public meeting in the Afghan capital took place here today. It was addressed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Peoples' Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and prime minister.

Babrak Karmal greeted the participants in the international meeting called under AAPSO auspices, who are now in Kabul. He stressed that this organization is making a considerable contribution to the struggle against black reaction and imperialism, in defense of freedom, progress and the happiness of the peoples.

He noted with satisfaction that in the contemporary situation the balance of forces is turning more and more in favor of the supporters of peace, democracy, social justice, and condemned the intrigues of U.S. imperialism, reaction and the Beijing leadership, which are infringing upon the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Afghanistan. It is precisely these forces, using psuedo-Islamic slogans for their dirty ends, Babrak Karmal declared, which bear responsibility for crimes against the Afghan people.

The Afghan leader reaffirmed his country's wish to lessen tension and strengthen peace in the region. This DRA policy, he indicated, was clearly shown in the 14 May statement by the Government of Democratic Afghanistan.

In concluding his speech, Babrak Karmal noted the great importance of the Afghan Government's work to raise the people's standard of living and to develop the national economy. "We are striving to build a new society, and the enemies of the revolution will not manage to divert us from this path," he said.

'Appeal' to Afghan People

LD281644 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 28, TASS--The participants in the international meeting of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan adopted the "appeal to the Afghan people" at the concluding plenary session held here today. They express their ardent solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people for a new life and the realization of the goals of the April revolution. The document points out that the process of progressive socio-economic transformations in Afghanistan which started two years ago is irreversible and that the course of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan aimed at eliminating the exploitation of man by man, poverty, backwardness and hunger enjoys widespread support of the Afghan people.

"This course causes rage of imperialists and their underlings", the appeal says further. "World reaction with U.S. imperialism at the head is using for their infamous purposes the traitors of the Afghan people and the gangs of criminals and murderers who stage villainous attacks on the peaceful population murdering innocent women, children and old people. Those criminal actions are being allegedly made in the name of Islam the principles of which are profoundly respected by the authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan".

"The former exploiters of the Afghan working people and the exploiters' present patrons" the appeal says, "would like to return the past times and curbing the Afghan people under the yoke of class and national oppression. They would also like to set the Afghans against their most loyal and reliable friends: the peoples of socialist countries with the Soviet Union in the lead. But the past shall not recur."

The participants in the meeting assured the Afghan people in their appeal that all the progressive forces of the world side with the just cause of the Afghan people. The document stresses specially that imperialism, reaction and hegemonism are the worst enemies of the Afghan people. The appeal expresses the hope that "the sons and daughters of the courageous Afghan people will further rally their ranks in the struggle for building a genuinely just society, for stronger national independence and sovereignty, for the triumph of the ideals of peace, solidarity and cooperation."

Delegation Meeting With Dost

LD282230 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 28, TASS--Today Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received a special delegation of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) visiting here with a view to promoting a political settlement in southwest Asia. During the meeting the delegation members informed the Afghan minister on behalf of the socio-democratic forces of the two continents of the solidarity movement's stand aimed at reducing military-political tension in the Middle East and at establishing good-neighbourly relations between the countries of the region. The delegation said that its address to Pakistan about an intention to pay a "good will visit" to that country, unfortunately, did not receive a positive response on the part of the Pakistani Government. The AAPSO delegation ardently supported the program for a political settlement of relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, on the one hand, and Afghanistan and Iran, on the other, the program set out in the DRA Government's statement of May 14, this year.

For his part, the DRA's minister of foreign affairs again reaffirmed his country's adherence to the principles of a political settlement of differences with neighbouring countries, the principles set out in the DRA Government's statement of May 14, this year. He emphasized that Afghanistan is ready to sign agreements on the principles of mutual respect, goodneighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of one another. Mr Dost welcomed the initiatives of some countries which offered mediation in this direction, in particular, Cuba's initiative which, as he hopes, will be continued. He also pointed out that the Governemtn of the DRA does everything necessary to implement the provisions set out in the DRA Government's statement. This, however, does not so far meet a positive response from neighbouring countries. The Afghan minister recalled that the withdrawal of some Soviet military units, in agreement with the Government of the DRA, from the territory of Afghanistan is one of manifestations of practical measures in this direction. Shah Mohammad Dost pointed out that the DRA is ready to sit down at the table of negotiations with neighbouring countries, which will help achieve some results. "Everything now depends on Pakistan and Iran", the Afghan minister said.

VENICE SUMMIT REVEALS DEEP U.S.-W. Europe 'RIFTS'

LD261545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Without a Common Denominator"]

[Text] The 2-day conference of the leaders of the United States, France, the FRG, Britain, Italy, Canada and Japan has ended in Venice. Annual meetings of the "big seven" have been a tradition since 1975--when the capitalist world found itself plunged into a protracted crisis exacerbated by the sharp rise in oil prices. The periodic consultations among the leading capitalist countries' heads of state and government were intended primarily to discuss economic problems and coordinate an approach on the common economic difficulties.

This time the "big seven" met under conditions where, against the background of the capitalist economy's continuing crisis, international tension has been considerably exacerbated through the fault of militant imperialist circles. The peculiarity of this meeting is that the United States did its utmost to make it primarily political and to divert its participants' attention from economic problems and the disagreements between the three poles of interimperialist rivalry in order to mobilize, on the pretext of strengthening "allied solidarity," its partners (and at the same time rivals) to give more active support to Washington's adventurist course in the international arena.

Just what kind of arguments did the American side put forward in the process? They were not overly cogent, to put it mildly. The U.S. President tried to depict the oil-exporting countries as the culprits behind the current (essentially chronic) ills of the capitalist economy, such as the slump in production, the galloping inflation and the worsening unemployment. And he sought to shift the responsibility for the deterioration in the international situation onto the Soviet Union, in connection with its assistance to Afghanistan.

Washington intended to use the Venice meeting to subordinate West Europe and Japan more completely to its diktat and to foist on them its own viewpoint on issues such as the fate of detente and relations with the Soviet Union, the approach toward events in Iran and surrounding Afghanistan, and the strategy on a settlement of the Near East crisis. Was this intention successful? It is impossible to give a short answer to that question. In some respects the allies yielded to the pressure and certain statements by the meeting participants clearly had the sound of the American voice. At the same time the deep rifts that still divide the stances of the members of the "big seven" on a number of other issues were by no means filled in.

The Venice meeting has demonstrated that, in addition to economic rivalry, divergences of view between the United States and its allies are also making themselves felt increasingly often on important foreign policy issues.

SUYETINA REPORTS ON CRETE 'INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE'

LD261122 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary--read by announcer]

[Text] The international conference held on the Greek Island of Crete, with the participation of representatives from 23 countries and for the abolition of foreign military bases in the Mediterranean region, has ended.

Meeting at Heraklion, the administrative capital of the island, peaceful forces said a decisive "no " to foreign military bases in other countries. The speakers at the conference declared that these bases constitute a serious danger to peace and stability in the region. American and NATO military installations [Tesis] upset detente and impede the implementation of the principles of the final document of the Helsinki conference.

Representatives of the peace-loving forces in Italy, Turkey, Cyprus and other Mediterranean countries spoke in their statements at the conference of the struggle waged by broad people's masses for the abolition of foreign military bases in these countries. This struggle has intensified, for instance, in Turkey, particularly following the signing of the new Turkish-American defense and economic cooperation agreement. The latter, confirming the legal status of the American military bases in Turkey, grants unlimited sovereignty rights to American militarists at these bases. On the other hand, there are no provisions in the agreement to prohibit the use of these bases outside the framework of NATO--a fact that has been pointed out by certain Turkish statesmen. In other words, the scope of making use of the American military installations in Turkey is greatly extended. This, in turn, presents both Turkey's neighboring countries and the Turkish nation's security with a much more serious danger. It is therefore very natural that now that the Turkish-American treaty is under discussion at the Turkish national assembly, the voices raised in protest against the growth of U.S. military influence in Turkey and the demands for Turkey to leave NATO and for the abolition of the American military bases in Turkey are growing stronger.

The struggle against foreign military bases is growing stronger in Cyprus as well. Following the closure of the military bases in Iran, the imperialists began making more extensive use of the British bases in Cyprus. The British magazine NEW STATESMAN reports that the bases at Akrotiri and Episkopi have become, in fact, bases for America as well. The same periodical has also written the following: The Americans are making use of these bases also for their U-2 aircraft overflying the Middle East and for their extensive electronic spying activities.

The Cyprus peace committee and other organizations on the island have appealed to the people of Cyprus to be vigilant and to strengthen the struggle for abolition of the British military bases on the island which are connected with the warmongering plans of imperialism.

At the international conference for the abolition of foreign bases in the Mediterranean region, a program for joint action by the peoples living in this region for abolition of U.S. and NATO support points in their countries was adopted. In a message to the Venice meeting of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries, the conference asked for an end to the arms race and to efforts to return the world to the cold war era.

ZHUKOV VIEWS RESPONSE TO SOVIET PULLOUT FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD301057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 80 p 5

[Y. Zhukov article under the rubric "Observer's Notes": "It Won't Work, Gentlemen!"]

[Text] A laconic report by TASS about the withdrawal to USSR territory of some Soviet military units whose presence in Afghanistan is now not necessary confused Washington leaders who were attempting these days to widen the scope of their campaign in support of the undeclared war on Afghanistan.

Washington's first reaction was perplexity: This cannot be so. But facts cannot be ignored. The American administration willy-nilly has to maneuver, particularly since the whole world has emphasized the significance of the Soviet step that promotes, as prominent state leaders say, the political settlement of the Afghanistan situation.

A report of a "high official of the U.S. administration" was transmitted on 25 June from aboard the presidential plane that was on its way from Belgrade to Madrid. As usual in such cases, the "high official" expressed the wish that his name not be used. He talked about how the United States sees the solution of the problem.

It turns out that the United States suggests a certain "transitional settlement" which, essentially, envisages withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan and their replacement with "forces from Moslem countries:" (meaning, naturally, those countries from whose territories or with whose assistance the undeclared war against Afghanistan is being waged! Moreover, it is envisaged that these forces should ensure "the transfer of power from the Babrak Karmal government backed by the Soviet Union to a new group of leaders." In other words, the "high official" who was on board the presidential plane is dreaming of the capitulation by the lawful government of Afghanistan to forces of outside invasion.

Meanwhile, journalists put questions to spokesman of the State Department as to the United States plans concerning the situation around Afghanistan. The journalists recalled in this connection that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan already advanced on May 14 proposals envisaging a political settlement of the situation.

The spokesman of the State Department tried to assert that these proposals were not "submitted officially" to the United States and were received by Washington only as a "propaganda step," but under fire of questions the spokesman finally let it out that the proposals of the Afghan Government are unacceptable to the United States because they envisage the "end of the our (that's American--Yu. Zh.) activity aimed at changing the nature of government in Afghanistan.

Thus all the i's were dotted: The United States proclaimed aloud that it is conducting activity aimed at changing the nature of Afghanistan, which really means military and subversive work aimed at supressing the Afghan revolution.

These are, indeed, strange and clearly unrealistic hopes. You will not have your way, gentlemen. This design is doomed to failure and this is realized ever more clearly even by the United States allies in NATO. The U.S. press, too, writes openly about this. It is not accidental that the Washington POST, summing up the results of the recent meeting in Venice, writes that the semblance of unity is "being preserved... that the problem lies in the fact of what will happen when the heads of states return home and begin interpreting the Soviet steps in different ways."

So is it not time to give a serious thought, on the basis of real opportunities, to ending the aggression against Afghanistan and to a political settlement of the problem that has formed around it?

KOZYAKOV COMMENTS ON REACTION TO INITIATIVES IN AFGHANISTAN

LD261414 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 27 Jun 80

["Weekly Comment" by Vladislav Kozyakov]

[Text] [Kozyakov] First of all, I'd like to draw our listeners' attention to the fact that many governments in Europe, Asia and other continents have welcomed the decision of the Soviet Union to withdraw some troops from Afghanistan. Here are just a few dispatches on this score: President Giscard d'Estaing of France called the Soviet decision a step in the right direction, the foreign minister of Spain said it's a positive move towards the solution of the Afghan conflict, a representative of the Government of India expressed hope that the Soviet step would be a contribution to easing tensions in the region. In other words many governments are of the opinion that the Soviet initiative will help to achieve a mutually acceptable political solution of the Afghan problem. Let me add to this that the Soviet Union fully supports the recent proposals put forward by the Afghan Revolutionary Government. The proposals are about talks with Iran and Pakistan and about international guarantees of Afghan sovereignty. So at present there are favorable opportunities to reach a political settlement of the Afghan issue.

[Announcer] But the American policymakers do not seem to be satisfied with such a perspective. What about Washington's reaction to the Soviet initiative?

[Kozyakov] First, some officials tried to deny the very fact of reduction of Soviet troops in Afghanistan but since reports and pictures of the event were published in the press the world over the United States administration tries to lessen the significance of the Soviet decision. The President's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, called it propaganda. Obviously the administration is not prepared to contribute to a political solution of the Afghan issue.

[Announcer] How do you explain this?

[Kozyakov] I think this reflects the global plans of the Carter administration. It's indicative that when the Soviet Union is reducing its troops in central Europe and in Afghanistan, the United States is increasing its military buildup both in Europe and in the Persian Gulf and in other parts of the world. Let's recall that the pretext of the events in Afghanistan was used by the American leaders for the intensification of their [word indistinct] military preparations in various fields. The increase of the Pentagon budget, the creation of the rapid deployment force, the decision to site 600 new missiles in Western Europe, the concentration of the U.S. Navy in the Indian Ocean--all these moves were undertaken before the events in Afghanistan, and subsequently the events in Afghanistan were used merely to justify the dangerous policy of increasing tensions and the arms race. The administration doesn't intend to change its adventuristic mind. That's why it has reacted to the Soviet peace initiative in such a strange way. Washington apparently means to continue its undeclared war against the Afghan people.

[Announcer] It's notable that President Carter refused to answer a question about American supplies of arms and financial help to the Afghan bandits. The question was asked at a press conference held after the announced withdrawal of some of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

[Kozyakov] The President didn't answer the question but the steps themselves provide a very definite answer. There are dozens of special camps in Pakistan and also in Egypt, China and Iran where bandits are being trained and armed mostly with American arms. The instructors and advisers are mostly CIA agents and other military personnel.

The United States was and remains the main supplier of weapons for the counterrevolutionary bands that cross into Afghanistan primarily from Pakistani territory. It equips the enmies of the Afghan people with missiles, mortars, cannons and flamethrowers mounted on jeeps. Gangs of mercenaries operating from Pakistan are equipped with anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons, firearms and ammunition delivered to their bases from China. The weaponry arrives by sea, air and the Karakoram Highway. Reports on all these facts have been published in the press throughout the world despite the fact that it's supposed to be a secret operation of the administration.

[Announcer] While trying to justify their position the American policy makers assert that they are for a settlement of the Afghan issue. President Carter is reported to have said in Belgrade on Tuesday that the United States had suggested to send Islamic countries' troops to Afghanistan so that the Soviet military contingent be withdrawn from the country.

[Kozyakov] I wonder why President Carter doesn't say a word about putting an end to such American actions as training and arming counterrevolutionary bands and sending them into Afghanistan. This is a major cause of tensions. If this undeclared war were stopped by the United States and China the conditions would have been created for a political solution of the conflict and the withdrawal of Soviet troops. It's not accidental that the administration is practically ignoring the issue of stopping its hostile actions against the Afghan people and their revolution. It still hopes to turn Afghanistan into a military bridgehead near the southern borders of the Soviet Union. That's why various unacceptable suggestions are being made in Washington on the Afghan issue. Their aim is to distract public opinion from what is really happening in that country. The latest proposal of the President may serve the purpose of interfering in the Afghan people's domestic affairs and defeating their April revolution but it cannot help a political settlement of the issue. To achieve such a solution the administration should put an end to its undeclared war against Afghanistan.

[Announcer] In other words with the help of proposed Islamic countries' troops Washington seems to be willing to achieve [words indistinct] by waging its undeclared war.

[Kozyakov] Well at present the major bands of counterrevolutionaries have been wiped out. The invaders have suffered a serious defeat. The situation in Afghanistan is getting normal. Under such circumstances the Soviet military contingent stationed in the country is being reduced with the consent of the Afghan Government and its a common desire of the Soviet Union and the DRA to ensure a political settlement of the situation. The recent Communist Party Central Committee plenary session held in Moscow has (?stressed) a settlement which (?is one of) a complete cessation of aggressive activities against that country. But in case the United States and China continue their hostile activities the situation would again be aggravated. The Soviet Union is faithful to the Soviet-Afghan treaty. Speaking at the Communist Party Central Committee plenary session Leonid Brezhnev pledged further Soviet assistance to Afghanistan in building a new life and protecting the gains of the April revolution.

U.S. TO SEND 'LARGE CONSIGNMENT' OF WEAPONS TO THAILAND

LD281540 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 28, TASS--The United States are getting ready to ship urgently to Thailand a large consignment of weapons and military equipment including tanks, artillery, mortars, machineguns and ammunition, the New York TIMES writes today publishing a dispatch of its Kuala Lumpur correspondent.

Having provoked armed clashes on the Thai-Kampuchean border on the eve of the conference of the foreign affairs ministers of ASEAN countries held in Kuala Lumpur, Washington and Peking are trying to whip up this seat of tension in Southeast Asia with every possible means. Right after his arrival in Kuala Lumpur for "consultations" with five ASEAN countries, the U.S. secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand Sitthi Sawetsila who later told newsmen the United States promised to step up military deliveries to Thailand.

Facts show that the ruling circles of the United States and the Peking leaders who team up with them will continue to hold back in every way the development of positive trends in the region, and first of all, will try to objstruct the process of normalization of relations between ASEAN countries and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Although the opponents of peace and goodneighbourliness in Southeast Asia succeeded to a certain extent in directing the ASEAN conference to the road that suits their aggressive and hegemonistic aspirations, the voice of sober-minded people have, nevertheless, sounded in Kuala Lumpur calling for the continuation of constructive negotiations among ASEAN and the neighbouring Indochinese states. It is only natural that this caused extreme irritation and dissatisfaction of Washington which exerted every effort to dissuade the dissenters from it. In doing so the U.S. secretary of state sought the support of his colleagues from Australia, Canada, Japan and New Zealand. It was initially planned that the minister of external affairs of India would also take part in the Kuala Lumpur "dialogues." However, the Ministry of External Affairs of India announced that P.V. Narasimha Rao had cancelled his visit to Malaysia. Pointing to the differences in the appraisal of the situation in Kampuchea by India and ASEAN countries, the newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS stressed that there could be no contacts between India and the remains of the Pol Pot regime which had broken all records of cruelty.

YENIKEYEV SAYS USSR CAN DO WITHOUT U.S. GRAIN

LD270824 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Steps are being taken in the American Congress for lifting the embargo on grain trade with the Soviet Union imposed by President Carter. Congressmen from four states have proposed that the embargo be lifted. In saying so they point out that the embargo is doing more harm to American farmers and grain exporters than to the Soviet side, but the United States agriculture secretary, Robert Bergland, feels that the embargo on grain supplies to the Soviet Union is effective. Our observer, Viktor Yenikeyev, comments:

It appears that U.S. legislature and the executive authorities hold diametrically opposite views on the effectiveness of the U.S. embargo on grain supplies to the Soviet Union. Earlier, Robert Bergland acknowledged in the Senate subcommittee on agriculture that the American side is sustaining considerable losses from cutting its grain sales to the Soviet Union.

Today it is becoming increasingly clear that the grain embargo is really having a damaging effect on the U.S. national economy. The consequences of that hasty move are making even worse the U.S. balance of payments deficit and the deficit of the federal budget, but it is certainly the American farmers who have suffered most. Their returns from the sales of corn, beans and wheat have dropped by nearly 30 percent over the past 6 months. This is the result of a sharp drop in grain prices on the American domestic market. U.S. economists estimate farmers' losses at some $2.5 billion. In the conditions of galloping inflation this figure will continue to grow, making the grain embargo boomerang at the economic interests of the United States itself.

Right from the start it was simply naive to assume that by cutting grain supplies the United States can punish the Soviet Union or make it alter its foreign policy. Over the past 3 years the United States [as heard, presumably the USSR] has harvested more than 650,000,000 tons of grain as compared with only less than 32 million tons which were imported from the United States over this period, and today the Soviet Union can simply do without American grain because it is successfully developing grain and other trade with other Western countries.

As for the cynical hopes that the people of this country would have to tighten their belts, they can only add to the negative aspects of the present Washington administration. The whole affair with the U.S. grain embargo looks very much like an exercise in self flagellation, which Washington is still doing now. It is not accidental that congressmen from four different states have called for lifting the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA CITES PRESS ON CARTER-SCHMIDT 'DISAGREEMENTS'

LD271009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline "Trial of Strength"]

[Text] Washington, 21 June--The American press is commenting on the development of relations between the United States and the FRG. As the Washington POST reports "a number of senior State Department officials tried unsuccessfully to block the strongly worded letter, sent last week by Carter to Schmidt. The high-ranking officials who opposed it regarded the tone and content of the letter as an unnecessary insult to Schmidt, noting that it brings additional tension to the already difficult relations. The leak to the press of the basic content of the letter was a public insult to Schmidt."

The press points out that Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs, is the author of this letter and also the inspirer of the current U.S. course. It was he, as one individual close to the White House reported, who declared in a conversation with a high-ranking West European politician: "It is time to finish with detente."

Schmidt himself described as "astonishing" at the very least, the content of this letter in which Carter, according to the Washington POST, "casts doubt on the FRG leader's position regarding the question of the deployment in West Europe of the latest American medium-range missiles." "It would be incorrect," Schmidt stated in an interview with this newspaper, "to think that West European governments do not have the right to express their anxiety and do not have the right to put forward proposals."

As the Washington POST notes in this connection "the fundamental question of how to behave with regard to the Russians forms the basis of the patent disagreements between Schmidt and Carter." In his interview with the American newspaper the FRG leader stated bluntly that he intends to "maintain normal relations with the Soviet Union." It is clear, the newspaper says, commenting on his words, that the chancellor advocates talks and not confrontation in relation to the Russians.

In reply to the question as to whether he thinks that the Soviet Union should be "punished" for its actions in Afghanistan, Schmidt stressed: "I have never liked this word. I do not think that states should try to punish one another.... I do not think that anything can be achieved through punishment."

The chancellor pointed to the extreme importance for West Germany of the development of relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the light of what he called the "historic and psychological bonds" between these states. [paragraph continues]

"It is a historic and moral necessity," Schmidt said, "for Bonn to continue its Ostpolitik." H. Schmidt noted that, while maintaining the FRG's close links with its partners in the West, his government "would not abandon its desire to cooperate" with the socialist countries.

Bonn, 21 June--The KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER publishes a report from Bonn which says, in particular: The FRG Government is completely confident of the support by its allies for the forthcoming trip by Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher to Moscow. FRG Government spokesman K. Boelling stated this in Bonn on the eve of the meeting of the leaders of Western countries in Venice. "Anyone who expects anything else," Boelling noted, "is ignoring the facts."

In the newspaper's opinion, Carter's letter to H. Schmidt is regarded in Bonn as "unusual and unnecessary."

It its turn the WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU writes: "Reports from Washington confirm that Carter's letter to Schmidt, which sets out Carter's interpretation of the NATO missiles decision has led to disagreements between the U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie and Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs."

GENERAL ANZEIGER notes that the complication of the climate in American-West German relations is "linked" in FRG political circles "with Brzezinski's personality." If, under such clouded conditions things really come to a trial of strength, the newspaper adds, serious and far-reaching consequences for bilateral relations are not excluded.

CHERNYSHEV CRITICIZES 'PROVOCATIVE' NATURE OF GLOBAL SHIELD-80

LD271605 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Jun 80 p 3

[TASS correspondent V. Chernyshev report: "Maneuvers With Provocative Goals"]

[Text] San Francisco, 23 June--As has been reported here by a spokesman for the Strategic Air Command (SAC), a Minuteman-3 ICBM was launched from Vandenberg AFB (California) in the direction of the test range on Kwajalein Island. This launch, UPI points out, represents a component of the Global Shield-80 exercises being staged by the strategic forces of the United States.

This year the scale of the Global Shield strategic maneuvers--mounted last year under the same name--is particularly large. According to press reports, taking part in the exercises, which were to have begun without preliminary notification, are missile forces and strategic aviation, incorporating around 1,000 aircraft, heavy bombers included, and several thousand servicemen from many U.S. military bases.

The maneuvers are designed to embrace 42 military bases on U.S. territory and also USAF bases on Guam and Japan.

The Global Shield-80 maneuvers are of a blatantly provocative nature. Their officially announced aim to "to demonstrate the capability to respond to an enemy attack," but, as is known, no one is threatening the United States with a nuclear strike. The exercises, which it is now planned to stage annually, are taking place under conditions of Washington's fueling international tension and of the growth of militarist hysteria in the United States.

AID TO PRC PROMOTES MENACING MISSILE DEVELOPMENT

LD290156 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] On Thursday the Washington POST had a report about a top secret Pentagon document. The article gives details about Chinese intercontinental ballistic missiles that can reach the United States and which were tested in May. And now comment on that by Vladislav Kozyakov.

The document Jack Anderson elaborated on in the Washington POST was written in the Defense Department last December and so the Defense Department already knew many details about intensive work underway in China to produce weapons that could be used against the United States. The Pentagon knew that in 1979 the Chinese conducted four tests of the CSS-X-4, an intercontinental ballistic missile with a range of 8,000 miles. That means, underlined the document, that the CSS-X-4 can hit targets in the United States.

One would think that such information about strategic preparations in China would have caused concern among those in the U.S. administration who are involved in national security. After all, we are talking about the creation of the nuclear potential which is a menace to the United States and developed in a country that declares the inevitability of world war and adamantly refuses to sign any agreement to limit arms. It is a country which has made territorial claims on virtually all of its neighbors. However, Washington officials are closing their eyes to the real danger presented by China's growing strategic offensive weapon production to the security of nations, including the security of the United States.

What is more, the Carter administration is expanding ties with Beijing in various fields, including the military. These past few months, when China has been preparing for more tests of the CSS-X-4, Washington has been approving the export of various equipment and materials that could be used both for civilian or military purposes. In other words, steps have been taken to facilitate China's military preparations.

Besides concluding arms deals, Washington and Beijing have been acting together to incite local wars. After all, the United States gave China the go ahead for aggression against Vietnam. And China is continuing armed provocations against Vietnam. The United States and China concocted the dangerous operation against the April revolution in Afghanistan and are continuing to arm and send bandits into Afghanistan. And recently they organized another instigative operation, this time against Kampuchea. They have been sending in armed bandits to Kampuchea to create another tense area. These and many other facts indicate that a partnership is being formed between the United States, which is speeding up the arms race and pursuing imperialist strategy, and the Chinese hegemonists. The partnership is a manace to all of humanity, including the American and Chinese people.

Politicians in the United States who believe in playing the China card against other countries are only fooling themselves and the public. Even though the United States and China are coming closer, Beijing is making every effort to speed up the creation of strategic offensive weapons that can reach the United States. As Jack Anderson has pointed out in the Washington POST, the CSS-X-4 flew 6,900 miles before it fell into the southern part of the Pacific when it was tested in May. That distance is more than enough to strike military targets and population centers in the United States.

CIA BEAMING 'SUBVERSIVE BROADCASTS' TO IRAN, CENTRAL ASIA

LD291340 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 29, TASS--TASS correspondent Gennadiy Ugolnikov reports: New information that appeared in the U.S. press attests to the hypocritical policy of the Washington administration, the policy hostile to Iran and other Moslem peoples. The New York TIMES reports that certain officials in Washington who preferred not to give their names acknowledged that the United States is responsible for clandestine radio broadcasts to Iran aimed at undermining the lawful Iranian Government.

The New York TIMES writes that these broadcasts from Egypt have been organized by the Central Intelligency Agency of the United States. The New York TIMES points out that the subversive broadcasts conducted by the so-called "Free Voice of Iran" radio station include the call for "liberation of Iran", for armed struggle against the government. At the same time, the masterminds of these subversive broadcasts seek to denigrate leaders of the Iranian revolution, among them Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, urge Iranians to "take up arms" and "get prepared for action". The New York TIMES reports that the plan of the operation was worked by the CIA during the winter and after that the consent from Egyptian President as-Sadat was obtained. The New York TIMES reports that the CIA connection in Egypt was developed earlier, after a White House meeting in December of last year when the President's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski expressed dissatisfaction with the operation of the Voice of America and with Radio Liberty that is in the U.S. upkeep.

It was decided after the meeting that Egypt should grant its transmitters in Alexandria and the Suez Canal for subversive broadcasts to Iran and Soviet Central Asian republics. Obedient to the will of his transoceanic masters, As-Sadat promptly agreed to Washington's demand and gave personal authorization for the use of these radio stations for the needs of the CIA.

The New York TIMES points out that broadcast of "The Free Voice of Iran" were heard by American journalists in Iran. They confirmed that the radio station conducted broadcasts aimed at overthrowing the Government of Iran and insulting to leaders of the Iranian revolution. The policy of blackmail, pressure and threats of the use of military strength that is conducted by the United States with regard to the sovereign Islamic Republic of Iran is being less and less supported by ordinary Americans. The New York TIMES writes that Chairman of the Republican National Committee William Brock said that Carter's tactic in the question of "settlement" of the U.S.-Iranian crisis was very damaging to Carter's prestige among American voters. This is confirmed by the public opinion poll that was recently held by the New York TIMES and the CBS television company. Only 29 per cent of the people polled approved of the President's actions with regard to Iran, while in February this figure amounted to 63 per cent.

CARTER SIGNS DRAFT REGISTRATION BILL

LD280936 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 28, TASS--U.S. President James Carter has signed a bill on obligatory registration of draftable persons previously approved by Congress. The bill makes it obligatory for all Americans aged 19 and 20 to register effective as of July 21. Already during this year, "registration" will affect four million American youths. Registration dodging will entail five years in jail and a big fine. The proposal to resume obligatory registration of persons of draftable age, given up after the Vietnam war, was reintroduced several months ago at the height of the anti-Soviet comapaign whipped up by the U.S. administration in order to justify Washington's sharp departure from the policy of detente. The aim was to assure for the Pentagon enough "cannon fooder" for implementing its far-reaching police and hegemomist aspirations of U.S. imperialism abroad.

REASONS FOR VOTERS' 'APATHY,' 'LACK OF CHOICE'

LD271339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA correspondent M. Sturua "Letter From Washington": "The United States: When There Is no Choice"]

[Text] Formally speaking, there were three Democratic Party contenders in the primaries --President Carter, Senator Kennedy and Governor Brown of California. However, as the reporters joked without humor, another contender was participating in the race, nicknamed the "candidate with the longest surname." This is how it sounded: "None of the aforementioned."

Never before in the history of U.S. elections has this column in the election bulletins enjoyed such popularity, as this year. Of the 19.1 million Democratic Party supporters who voted in the primaries, 9,975,801 people, or 51 percent, voted for Carter; 7,330,295 or 38 percent voted for Kennedy and 2,165,662 people, or 11 percent, expressed no preference for either (Brown dropped out of the running). But even these figures do not fully reflect the mood of the electorate. After all, many people who refused altogether to take part in the primaries, in effect voted for the "candidate with the longest surname."

However, even this is far from being a complete picture of the American's disillusionment with the candidates. The fact is, as the numerous public opinion polls show, a considerable majority of the voters who supported Carter did so in order to express their protest against Kennedy, and a considerable majority of the voters who voted for the senator did so in order to register their protest against the President.

It should be stressed that a similar situation developed in the Carter-Reagan confrontation where Congressman Anderson is playing the part of "candidate with the longest surname." According to the findings of the opinion poll conducted by the Yankelovich Institute for TIME magazine, at the present time the electorate's votes in the three-sided contest are distributed in the following way: Reagan, 36 percent, Carter, 34 percent, Anderson, 23 percent. Intensive discussions on the need to set up a "third party" are convincing evidence of the dissatisfaction of the broad strata of the population with the existing state of affairs. "We are complaining like mad over the choice of presidential candidates offered to us. It is a terrible choice, surely the worst of all time. What kind of system is it which gives rise to such alternatives?" the observer Greenfield asks.

You should not think that by uttering such judgements, Greenfield and those who share his viewpoint are tilting at the capitalist system. God forbid no! The fire of their criticism is directed simply against the primary elections system. It was introduced allegedly as a replacement for the old system whereby the presidential candidates were essentially nominated by the leaders of the ruling classes. But not without reason is it said: The more things change, the more they remain the same. It is generally acknowledged that the present campaign has shown the failure of the reform [which led to the institution] of primary elections. "Forget about the people. It is all the same "politics as before"! Richard Cohen, the Washington POST's observer, explained. Moreover, as the experts believe, the new system, having preserved congenital defects of the past, has added another negative feature to them--the lack of a real choice. "The candidates for the presidency of the United States are extraordinarily alike," the observer Russell Baker acknowledges in the New York TIMES.

In fact, despite their "ideological" contradictions, the economic programs of Carter and Reagan will bring the Americans the same burdens--inflation, unemployment and recession. Despite the mutual recriminations traded by the Democrats and Republicans there lurks behind the various advertising billboards essentially the same line in the foreign policy sphere--the hegemonist, adventuristic, aggressive foreign policy of U.S. imperialism. Both main contenders advocate an unrestrained arms race, oppose a genuine normalization of Soviet-American relations, oppose the ratification of the SALT II treaty, support the setting up of the "quick reaction corps," and gamble on military force and interference in the internal affairs of other states. The new U.S. budget recently approved by Congress is essentially a bipartisan creation. This is the budget of an arms race as yet unprecedented in peacetime to which are sacrificed the social interests of the American working people and prospects for international detente.

The main Republican and Democrat contenders for the presidency have been campaigning in the primaries essentially for Washington to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union with all the ensuing consequences. How far this aim may be achieved is another matter. But the very aspiration toward it is a threat to peace and international security.

Of course, you may say, a certain allowance must be made for preelection rhetoric. But it must not be forgotten that words also create a certain climate in politics. In this case it is not merely a question of words. The Pentagon's new record budget is a reality, the lack of a ratification of the SALT II treaty is a reality, the activization of the aggressive NATO bloc is a reality, the setting up of the Washington-Beijing axis is a reality and the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Iran, Afghanistan and a number of Middle East and Latin American countries is a reality.

However, let us return to the Democrats' results in the primaries. Carter ended them, having chalked up 1,959 delegate votes. Kennedy's "catch" was 1,179 delegates. According to preelection arithmetic, this means that Carter is assured of the nomination at the Democratic Party National Convention in August. (He needed a minimum of 1,666 conventional delegate votes for this). Under such circumstances the defeated opponents usually acknowledge defeat and, uniting with the victor promise to support him against the rival party's protege in the November elections. This is precisely what Reagan's Republican opponents have done, but Kennedy is refusing to lay down his arms and states that he intends continuing the struggle for the approval of his nomination up to the convention and at the convention itself.

How can this strategy of the senator from Massachusetts be explained? As is well known, Carter defeated Kennedy in the primaries in 24 of the 34 states in which both rivals took part. But the quantity of victories is not always the same as the quality. Kennedy won in such states as New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts and California, that is, in the country's northeast industrial regions and in the largest state in the West. The history of U.S. presidential elections indicates that, without winning these states, the Democrats are in no state to get their candidate into the presidency. In his desperate attempts to reverse the wheel of fortune, Kennedy is hammering home this very point. But his main hope is for a further acute worsening of the economic situation which would make Carter an unacceptable candidate for the Democrats.

And what about for the majority of the delegates already won over by the President? The Kennedy camp's strategy toward them goes like this? First win the convention battle on procedural questions and revoke the rule whereby the delegates can only vote in the first ballow for "their" candidate, and then, when the delegates are no longer bound by their pledges, win over the waverers.

In theory such a scenario is perfectly realizable, but its practical implementation entails huge difficulties. The gap in the votes is too substantial--deserters might turn up in Kennedy's camp too. Ultimately, the following circumstance must be taken into account: The overwhelming majority of the Democratic Party's leadership is on Carter's side.

The Democratic leadership fears that Kennedy's persistence may weaken and even split the party, depriving it and the White House of a majority in Congress. And after all, for a long time the Democrats have been in bad "sporting form." They were unable to collect more than 50.1 percent of the votes cast at any of the previous three presidential elections. In the past 24 years they have not had one President who served two complete terms in the White House. The tactic of "rocking the boat," to which Kennedy is now resorting, is unacceptable to the party leadership.

The Carter-Kennedy confrontation has now been switched from the primaries' battlefields to Washington's Sheraton Hotel where the committee to draft the Democratic Party's preelection platform is meeting. Carter's representatives are trying to placate the senator by agreeing to include some of his ideas and proposals in the platform. But Kennedy is not rising to the bait.

However, the true worth of the preelection platform is well known. You do not have to go far to find examples. It is sufficient to remember what happened to the Democrats' platform which Carter promised the electorate in 1976. Not a living trace of it is left, as they say--it is not a platform but simply the ruins of broken promises.

We have already spoken of the economic aspects. What are the foreign policy aspects of the 1976 platform? Carter promised to put an end to the so-called military assistance to foreign states. That assistance is now breaking all previous records. Carter promised to reduce military expenditure by $5-7 billion. U.S. military spending has now reached its highest ever peak. Carter promised to withdraw the American forces from South Korea. They are still there as usual and are one of the main reasons for the latest tragic turn in that country's fate. Carter promised to curb the CIA. The U.S. "cloak and dagger" department is being once again granted a legally sanctioned "carte blanche." Carter promised on oath to end the military threat. The United States is now reviving the bankrupt concepts of the "position of strength" and "containment" policies and so forth, criminally toying with the destiny of the world. In short, very little has remained of the Democrats' previous election platform on international questions.

Speaking at the Sheraton Hotel to the Democratic Party platform committee, the president of the Automobile Industry Workers' Union, Fraser, having enumerated all of his wishes on this score, suddenly, near the end and with bitter irony in his voice said: "But why are we losing all this sweat for nothing, let us adopt the last platform--there is nothing wrong with it and none of it has been fulfilled yet." Indeed, one of the main reasons for the disillusionment and apathy of the American electorate is precisely that none of the contenders for the U.S. presidency, once in office, fulfills the promises made to the people.

KOREAN STRUGGLE FOR U.S. WITHDRAWAL, UNIFICATION BACKED

LD271049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[L. Shinkarev article under the rubric: "On International Topics": "Support for the Just Cause"]

[Text] The traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis begins on 25 June.

It was 30 years ago that the U.S. Armed Forces, having landed on the Korean Peninsula from the sea and the air, plunged the Korean land into the abyss of bloody war, and to this day, ignoring the demand of the Korean people and the progressive world public, they continue to occupy Korean soil. This is the main brake on the path of the relaxation of tension, the path of Korea's unification and the establishment of peace in that part of the Far East. U.S. President J. Carter's election promise of spring 1976 to withdraw the troops deployed on South Korean soil and evacuate nuclear weapons in 4-5 years was thrown to the winds.

Moreover, in implementing its aggressive policy U.S. imperialism is building up its military might, thereby threatening the peace and security of all peoples in the region. The American military's plans to extend as far as possible the zone of its "vital interests" are particularly dangerous in view of the fact that Washington seeks to involve its new partner--China--in fulfilling gendarme functions. The expansionist, hegemonist course of the Beijing rulers, acting in unison with the United States, is fraught with a serious threat to stability in the world and the independence and sovereignty of neighboring states.

Large American military subunits equipped with guided missiles, aircraft, tanks and combat ships which ply the coastal waters are still deployed in South Korea today. Military maneuvers are launched close to the demarcation line with the participation of large contingents of American and South Korean troops. During the recent exercises codenamed "Team Spirit-80," 160,000 officers and men of the United States and the puppet army waged an "experimental war" for 50 days, timing it to coincide with a meeting between representatives of the North and South for dialogue on the unification of Korea.

Backed up by the American occupation forces, the South Korean rulers are suppressing elementary freedoms within the country and stepping up repression against those who are dissatisfied with the regime. The world public followed with alarm the events in Kwangju, where the people's rebellion was suppressed with the help of air and tank forces You should have seen how the DPRK working people hung on every piece of news from the rebel South Korean city.

It is difficult for representatives of the North and South to conduct a dialogue when gunsmoke is hanging over the Korean land, American tanks rumble and mighty hardware has been set to constructing a high ferroconcrete wall from sea to sea, conceived as a permanent border between the "two Koreas." The Korean people will never reconcile themselves to this. Korea, a land of ancient history and culture, must be united. The DPRK Government has repeatedly put forward initiatives aimed at the peaceful, democratic unification of the motherland without interference by outside forces.

Today the groundlessness of U.S. claims to remain in South Korea and create there the most serious seat of tension in Asia is clearer than ever before. The sympathies of the world public are on the side of the Korean people, who resolutely oppose the partition of their motherland.

Soviet people warmly support the Korean people's just demand for the withdrawal of American troops, an end to partition and the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis.

U.S. ROLE, POLICY UNCHANGED 30 YEARS AFTER KOREAN WAR

LD271033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 4

[I. Viktorov article: "Lesson for the Aggressors"]

[Text] It is 30 years since, on 25 June 1950, the peaceful life of the DPRK's working people was interrupted: troops of the puppet South Korean regime, equipped with American weapons, made a surprise attack on North Korean territory. Military operations began on a command from Washington. None other than then American President H. Truman gave the order for U.S. Armed forces in the Pacific to assist Syngman Rhee's "government" in the war against the DPRK. The United States unceremoniously embarked on overt armed intervention against the young sovereign state that had started building socialism. The Korean war was the first major attempt by imperialist forces to reverse the process of revolutionary transformation in Asia.

The interventionists set it as their task to destroy the DPRK's independence and forcibly unify all Korea under the power of U.S. imperialism. In order to camouflage in the world public's eyes the true reasons behind and aims of the aggression, the utterly false story of "aggression" by North Korea was put forward.

When they unleashed military operations the South Korean puppet regime and its masters across the ocean hoped for a swift and easy victory. These perfidious plans were built on sand and collapsed. The brutal, bloody battles lasted for 3 years. In the course of the combat operations the American military strategists' calculations were upset by the steadfastness and courage of the DPRK People's Army soldiers, who drove the aggressors back south of the 38th parallel.

Right from the first days of the liberation war our country came to the assistance of the battling Korean people. The DPRK was given great material and moral support. The Soviet Union gave the Korean people aid in the shape of weapons, ammunition, transport facilities, fuel, industrial goods, foodstuffs, medicines and so forth. There were Soviet military advisers in the DPRK.

In the international arena, pursuing their peace-loving foreign policy, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries mounted a struggle to end the American aggression and resolve the Korean question by peaceful means. Their efforts had a great influence on expanding the movement among supporters of peace for solidarity with the Korean people.

The assistance and support of the socialist countries and all the world's peace-loving public were on the struggling Korean people's side. Chinese people's volunteers took a direct part in the military operations against the aggressors.

On 27 July 1953 the interventionists were forced to conclude an armistice agreement in Korea. After 37 months the American imperialists' troops found themselves in the same positions in which they had started the war--along the 38th parallel. The aggressors' intention of ending the young DPRK had failed. They had suffered a heavy military, and moral and political defeat.

The Korean people's heroic and selfless struggle against the American aggression and their successes at the front and in the rear were inextricably linked with the activity of the Korean Workers Party [KWP], which led the country's people to victory.

After the armistice agreement was concluded the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, true to their international duty, again extended a helping hand to the Korean people. Industrial equipment, raw materials, fuel, construction materials, agricultural machines, foodstuffs, chemical fertilizers and medicines, technical documents and so forth flowed continuously from the fraternal states into People's Korea.

The Soviet Union gave the DPRK great financial aid, gratis. "The fraternal Soviet people," Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president if the DPRK, said, "sincerely wishing the Korean people prosperity, have invariably given us disinterested aid. In particular, the tremendous economic and technical assistance the Soviet Union gave our people in the postwar period made a tremendous contribution to accelerating the postwar restoration and building of all sectors of the national economy."

Cooperation with the fraternal countries helped the Korean people to resolve within a short time a great complex of tasks in restoring and developing the economy and improving the population's living standards.

The successes in building a new life in People's Korea would have been considerably more substantial were it not for the artificial division of the country into two parts which has split the Korean nation.

One of the main obstacles in the way of a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem, as was the case 35 years ago also, is the presence on South Korea's territory of foreign troops--namely, 40,000 American servicemen. A web of U.S. air, missile and naval bases, whose arsenals also include nuclear weapons, covers all South Korea. It is this that is not only a barrier to the normalization process on the peninsula but also maintains a hotbed of unceasing tension in that region of Asia.

It is reasonable to ask: By what right have the American troops occupied South Korea for 35 years now? Why are American soldiers throwing their weight around in a country thousands of miles from U.S. shores? It will be recalled that none other than current U.S. President J. Carter, back when he was seeking to win voters' support, promised to withdraw the American troops from South Korea. Just what remains of this promise? The same thing that remains of many other preelection statements by the head of the American administration. The question of withdrawing the American troops has been shelved. What is more, the American units in South Korea are being equipped with increasingly modern armaments and the prospect of their withdrawal at the present time is altogether uncertain.

The present Beijing leaders are also operating in concert with the Pentagon strategists and do not mind completely dissociating themselves from their participation in helping Korea's people in the war for independence. As it effects a rapprochement with American imperialism and the NATO countries' most reactionary circles, Beijing would like to forget that, of course. Numerous facts indicate that the Chinese leaders entirely agree with the presence of American troops, along with their nuclear and missile weapons, on the Asian continent.

Beijing sometimes verbally condemns the presence of American troops in South Korea, but in reality everything looks very different. It is no accident that D. Zagoria, a U.S. State Department consultant, stated during a visit to Seoul: "...As far as the withdrawal of American ground forces is concerned, Beijing practices a double standard--public and private. The latter, which it cannot openly express, is support for those troops' presence in South Korea."

South Korea's population, which has experienced for itself all the "benefits" of domination by the American interventionists, is reluctant to break the existing setup. The reactionary regime's inability to cope with the economic disorders in the country, the course of war [voyennyye] preparations, and the lack of political and social rights are causing discontent among the broadest strata of South Korea's population.

The most recent evidence of this was the mighty explosion of popular indignation that shook the foundations of the puppet regime and shattered the myth of "calm" within the camp of one of the U.S. closest Asian allies. For the umpteenth time the rickety edifice of the "military bastion of anticommunism" only held out thanks to American bayonets. Recently the punitive detachments of General Wickham, commander of the joint American-South Korean forces, brutally suppressed spontaneous demonstrations by the people for their rights in Kwangju and other South Korean cities.

Power in South Korea has now passed into the hands of a military dictatorship headed by General Chon Tu-hwan, an overt anti-Communist and faithful servant of Washington. Mass arrests and indiscriminate searches continue throughout the country.

Even the bourgeois press cannot hush up the brutal beatings and tortures to which hundreds of patriots are being subjected in the torture chambers. How can one avoid contrasting the Pentagon's military aid to its South Korean puppets with the statements often issued from the White House regarding "diplomacy in defense of human rights"!

The hundreds of deaths and thousands of arrests in Kwangju are what Washington is trying to justify by expatiating on "human rights" and on the need to "restore democracy" in South Korea. "Democracy" is fine indeed!

Seeing the despotic South Korean regime as an instrument for implementing its strategic interests in Asia, the U.S. Government, as 30 years ago, is not abandoning its plans for further fueling the hotbed of tension in that region of the world. Beijing also pursues a foreign policy line at variance with the interests of normalizing the situation in the region and is seeking the faster development of military ties with the United States and Japanese militarist circles. It is precisely these aims that were pursued by the recent visits of PRC State Council Premier Hua Guofeng to Japan and Vice Premier Geng Biao to the United States.

The antipopular Seoul puppet regime, which has for many years now served American Imperialism, which fuels tension in the world, is feeling increasingly uncomfortable in the present international situation.

During the traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful and democratic basis, now beginning, Soviet people wish the friendly Korean people implementation of their national aspirations and success in their just struggle.

ZHUVKOV CONDEMNS U.S. INTERFERENCE IN SOUTH KOREA

LD230103 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpts] On the recent events in South Korea, Yuriy Zhukov, political observer for the leading daily PRAVDA, writes the following: The politicians in the United States and some other countries in the West are trying to camouflage their gross interference in other countries' affairs. The United States attempts to convince the world public that more than 2,500 American bases and military facilities sited throughout the world are needed for protection against the Soviet Union. But what is the result of the United States militarist decades-long stay on foreign soil? What (?is) the situation in South Korea that Washington watches over with particular care?

[Words indistinct] Korea has remained split along the 38th parallel, and the war of 1950-53, provoked by the American-created puppet South Korean regime, made this split even deeper. This protracted and unjustified state of affairs has been giving rise to concern everywhere, including the United States itself. That is why James Carter pledged during his election campaign of 1976 that if he won he would withdraw military troops from Korea.

He forgot this pledge, however, and a 40,000-strong U.S. Army, armed with the most sophisticated weaponry, stayed in South Korea, as before.

The recent uprising in Kwangju, drowned in blood by the puppet troops, dispatched for the purpose by American General Wickham, clearly showed what the 35-years presence of American militarists on South Korea's soil had brought about. Kwangju, the nucleus of the South Korean people's liberation struggle, held out 10 days till General Wickham, on Washington's orders, hurled upon the insurgents two brigades of South Korean troops, equipped with American-made tanks, guns and armored cars.

Let's hope that even in the United States, which is now enveloped in dense fog of anti-Sovietism, people will gradually learn to see through the gross machinery of brainwashing. As for the United States' allies, the first signs of sobering can already be detected. (?And when) the public learns the details of what happened and is happening in American-occupied South Korea, the process of sobering will be back.

DPRK AMBASSADOR ON SOVIET-KOREAN SOLIDARITY MONTH

SK291154 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Speech by Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to Moscow, at a meeting in Moscow on 25 June marking start of the month of the Soviet people's solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and for Korean reunification--recorded]

The Soviet people [words indistinct] the Korean war in the past, and denounce the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who provoked the Korean war and who are clinging to [words indistinct] and plot to provoke a new war while continuing their forcible occupation of South Korea.

The Soviet people are raising their voices louder in solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The Soviet people's solidarity with [words indistinct] is a valuable encouragement to our people, and it will be a great blow to U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist puppet clique.

On this occasion, I extend our deep gratitude to the party, government and people of the USSR, which have always supported our people's just cause for reunification of the fatherland.

Our people highly value the friendship and unity of the Soviet people and will continue to do all they can to further strengthen and develop relations.

I sincerely hope the Soviet people will attain greater accomplishments again in fulfilling the tasks of the last year of the 10th 5-Year-Plan put forth at the (?25th) CPSU Congress. Long live the invincible friendship and unity between the Soviet and Korean peoples!

KWP ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

SK290316 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The KWP [Korean Worker's Party] delegation headed by Comrade (Kim Chang-kwon), member of Central Committee, the KWP and deputy director of the first economic department [as heard], Central Committee of the KWP, arrived in Moscow yesterday [24 June] to discuss matters concerning the exchange of party representatives between the CPSU and the KWP. The [word indistinct] party functionaries are to (?observe) the successful developments attained by the Soviet [words indistinct] in the fields of automation and electronic industry.

PAKISTAN PREFERS FUELING TENSION TO TALKS WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD271223 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 22 Jun 80 p 3

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer M. Nepesov article: "General Zia's Dangerous Ambitions"]

[Text] Each military regime in Pakistan--and the third general's dictatorship is now ruling there--has waged its war. Gen Ayub Khan plunged the country into a bloody conflict with India. His successor Gen Yahya Khan sent the army against the unarmed Bangladeshi people, inflicting countless sufferings on them. With the blessing of the present Pakistani Government, headed by Gen Ziaul Haq, an undeclared war is being waged from the country's territory against neighboring Afghanistan.

For some time, in particular since the April revolution in Afghanistan and the overthrow of the shah in Iran, General Zia has been a very attractive figure for the U.S. and Chinese ruling circles. Pakistan, they reason, is the most convenient bridgehead on land for waging aggressive actions against the inconvenient governments in those countries. And high-ranking visitors from Washington and Beijing have begun to pay frequent trips to Islamabad. They have promised the Pakistani leadership mountains of gold the form of military and economic aid and promised to make them the leaders among Muslim countries.

By all appearances the Washington and Beijing sirens have indeed managed to turn the heads of the leaders of Pakistan's military regime and to arouse in them highly dangerous ambitions which are fraught with a threat to peace and security both for the Pakistani people and for the peoples of all neighboring countries. Islamabad declares ostentatiously that American weapons could be used "on all salients." Even against India.... As has become known, in June the United States will deliver to Pakistan the latest arms consignment, including tanks, artillery systems and spare parts for combat hardware. According to Western press reports, during his recent visit to Beijing General Zia discussed the possibility of Pakistan carrying out nuclear weapons tests on a Chinese range.

Clearly on the instigation of the other capitals, the Pakistani Government is arrogantly rejecting the Afghan Government's proposal to hold bilateral talks on the normalization of relations and adoption of concrete commitments not to permit any hostile activity--above all military incursions--from their territory against each other. As General Zia's recent television speech shows, Islamabad intends to continue its hostile policy of armed interference in Afghanistan's affairs. It is not hard to see that this unconstructive position coincides with the selfish interests of the United States and China, which reject the idea of any talks with B. Karmal's government until a "preliminary condition" is fulfilled, that is, the Soviet military contingent is withdrawn from Afghanistan. But it is well known that when conditions are imposed before the start of talks, that means nothing less than torpedoing the talks.

The fact that the Pakistani leaders prefer whipping up tension to holding talks is indicated by many facts. In recent days a significant concentration of troops has been observed on Pakistan's northern borders. The activity of the Chinese-Pakistani bases for training bandit formations to be sent into Afghan territory is being stepped up there. Chinese weapons, ammunition and military equipment is being sent in a constant stream along the Karakoram Highway. [paragraph continues]

American weapons are also coming in in large consignments. Even the U.S. press admits this now. "It is quite well known," the Philadelphia INQUIRER writes, "that a secret American program has been underway for several months, perhaps since mid-January." Indeed, at that time helicopters began to fly from U.S. naval combat ships in the Indian Ocean, delivering weapons in special containers.

The government's militarist aspirations are a heavy burden on the shoulders of the Pakistani people. A dismal picture is painted by a correspondent of Iran's KEYHAN newspaper, who has just visited Pakistan: "The working man has been reduced to an extreme degree of poverty, more than half the inhabitants of a city like Rawalpindi are ragged and barefoot, only one person in four can read and write." According to the Iranian journalist, Ziaul Haq's government is the most antipopular government since the country gained independence. The Hong Kong journal ASIA WEEK notes that in the time of Ziaul Haq's military rule a sharp deterioration has taken place in the country's economic situation. The growth in inflation is 20 percent a year.

Many political observers believe that extensive dissatisfaction is developing in Pakistan with the government's domestic and foreign policy. Even American diplomats assert that the government is unpopular. The British weekly the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH writes: "Most analysts believe that many Pakistanis are sympathetic toward Babrak Karmal's government." This conclusion is confirmed by statements by a number of leading figures in opposition parties. "We must recognize Babrak Karmal's government," B. N. Bhutto, leader of the Pakistani People's Party, has stated. "We must not interfere in Afghanistan's affairs." "It was stupid to turn Pakistan into a base for anti-Afghan operations," Asghar Khan, leader of the Tekrik-i-Istiqlal party, stressed.

However, the circles which are now at the helm in Pakistan are far from an understanding of this truth, it appears. They prefer to march in harness with the American imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists, who are counting on involving Pakistan in the implementation of their aggressive plans not only against Afghanistan, but against other Asian countries too. This is an unpromising and dangerous path.

The military ambitions of Pakistan's first military junta led to armed conflict in Hindustan, in whose flames thousands of people died. The same ambitions on the part of the second military junta led to mass repressions against the Bangladeshis. History must teach us something....

As for the Soviet Union, it has always advocated the resolution of any disputes and conflicts by means of peaceful talks, on a good-neighborly basis. With respect to Pakistan our policy has always been honest, direct and frank. The Soviet Union was the initiator of the well-known Tashkent meeting, which averted a dangerous development of events in the South Asian subcontinent. Our country called persistently for an end to repressions against the people of Bangladesh.

One would like to think that in the present complex international situation a realistic approach toward assessing the present situation in the Middle East will prevail in Islamabad. If the Pakistani Government wants to live in peace and friendship with its neighbors, it must renounce turning its country into a bridgehead for aggressive actions against Afghanistan and other countries in the region.

PRC DEPLOYS GROUND-TO-TO AIR MISSILES IN KASHMIR

OW291359 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1180 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] With the permission of the Pakistani Government, Chinese troops equipped with ground-to-air missiles are being deployed in Gilgit district of Kashmir, according to reports from Srinagar, administrative center of the Jammu and Kashmir State. In this connection, the Indian paper PATRIOT has reported that China also plans to provide Pakistan with many guided missiles, military aircraft and tanks the next 3 months. Local observers point out that such war preparation activities are directly connected with the collusion between the Unition States and China in South Asia and are the result of General Ziaui Haq's recent visit to Beijing. Moreover, many books and maps recently published in Islamabad show that not only the Jammu and Kashmir State but also India's Jungarh district belong to Pakistan.

PAKISTAN COOPERATES WITH U.S. IMPERIALISTS, PRC HEGEMONISTS

LD272312 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes: There will be an uprecedented increase of the military spending in Pakistan in the new financial year that begins on July 1. It was announced in Islamabad that the allogations for Pakistan's Armed Forces will increase by 12 per cent to reach 14 billion rupees or 1.4 billion dollars, the record sum for Pakistan. These funds will be used for the upkeep of a huge Pakistani Army, one of the biggest armies in Asia (430 thousand) and for equipping the army with the latest U.S. and Chinese weapons.

Going by reports of the foreign press that the work to create nuclear weapons is in full swing in Pakistan, considerable funds are likely to be spent for the continuation of the Pakistani nuclear research, though the official report makes no mention of this.

The biggest increase of the Pakistani military spending is made under the invented "pretexts" of the mythical "threats" from Afghanistan, India's increased military might, etc, though the course at militarization has been implemented from the time the present military rulers of Pakistan came into office.

Pakistan is already on the brink of an economic collapse as a result of the inordinate military spending and is actually living on credit. According to the newspaper PAKISTAN TIMES, its foreign debt makes up a vast sum of 7.3 billion dollars, the deficit of trade balance is over 2.5 billion dollars. The inflation is spiralling. The further militarization will lead, as Pakistan's finance minister declared, to further price increases on a number of goods, specifically on such an important food product as wheat.

The militaristic course of Pakistan's military administration causes the justifiable and growing concern of the Pakistani public, of the neighbouring countries. Pakistan's territory is being used increasingly for the subversive anti-Afghan activity. According to reports of the Indian press, bases directed against India were created in Pakistan jointly with China.

The Pakistani leadership turned down the proposal of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for talks and prefers to take the road of stepping up tensions and teaming up with U.S. imperialists and Beijing hegemonists who are striving to turn Pakistan into a bridge-head for the implementation of their expansionist, hegemonistic policy. This course threatens peace and security in the region.

BAKHTAR COMMENTARY ON VENICE SUMMIT STATEMENT CITED

LD271624 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 27, TASS--The statement on Afghanistan by the leaders of the seven western states at Venice is an example of open interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state--the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY points out in its commentary. The contents of this document is evidence of the fact that heads of some European states have arrogated themselves the right to decide the destiny of the Afghan people.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has more than once authoritatively stressed that only the Afghan people can decide how they shall build their relations with foreign, including neighbour, states. This is seen from the proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14, which opened the only realistic way to a normalization of the situation in the region. Our country's public is resolutely protesting against the attempts of some states, whose representatives got together in Venice to examine their own sufficiently complex problems, at putting forward conditions and demands to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and lecture how it should build its international relations.

The Government of Afghanistan firmly adheres to its proposals of May 14, and is expressing readiness to meet any time with officials of Iran and Pakistan to discuss these proposals without any preliminary strings attached, with the aim of concluding bilateral agreements on normalisation of Afghan-Pakistani and Afghan-Iranian relations.

The Soviet Union is known to have started in agreement with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan withdrawal into its territory of some military units, whose stay in Afghanistan is unnecessary at present.

All those, who are declaring their striving for peace and settlement of the problems of the region must evaluate this step by the Afghan and Soviet governments as a manifestation of goodwill, which accords with the task of creating favourable prerequisites for the start of constructive talks. The doors for them are open, the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY stresses in conclusion.

BAKHTAR ON 'MERCENARIES' ACTIVITIES IN NANGARHAR PROVINCE

LD291726 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 29, TASS--Mercenaries of reaction and imperialism are continuing their acts of sabotage against Afghanistan's working people and the gains of the April revolution. They have recently burnt down several schools, mosques, a hospital, a number of government institutions and brutally murdered 14 peaceful vivilians, the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY said.

The People's Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan acting jointly with the working people of the country are giving a resolute rebuff to the bandits penetrating Afghanistan from abroad. According to the local press reports, one of such gangs has been recently routed in Nangarhar Province. As a result of the operation nearly 50 mercenary terrorists have been killed and 20 taken prisoner. Large quantities of U.S., Chinese, British and Egyptian-made arms have been confiscated from them. The bandits penetrated Afghanistan from Pakistan's territory. They killed party active members and their families, blew up masts of power transmission lines and filled up well. Now the inhabitants of that area can live and work safely.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER THANKS USSR FOR AID

LD272152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2017 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] We present for your attention an interview with Foreign Affairs Minister of Afghanistan Dost, which he gave to our correspondent in Kabul:

[Begin Dost recording in Dari with superimposed Russian translation] We have read through attentively the report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in which he touched upon, among other problems, the question of the withdrawal of a part of the Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan. We have noted with satisfaction that there is a point in the speech by Comrade Brezhnev at which he says the withdrawal of part of the Soviet military contingent is connected with the normalization of the situation in our country with the destruction of large bands of counterrevolutionaries and a serious defeat for the interventionists.

In such circumstances, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out, in agreement with the Government of Afghanistan the Soviet Government is withdrawing part of its military contingent. Comrade Brezhnev assured us that the Soviet Union will give aid to Afghanistan in the future to build a new life and to preserve the gains of the April revolution.

With all their hearts the Afghan people, the government, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan thank the Soviet Union for their aid. The Government of Afghanistan has repeatedly stated that it supports a political solution of all disputed questions. Of course, this is only possible if the attacks by armed bands cease completely and aid for them from abroad also ceases.

I would like to stress once again that the Afghan people express deep satisfaction with the results of the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee held in Moscow and the speech at the plenum by Comrade Brezhnev, who is well known throughout the world as a consistent fighter for peace. We Afghans, through our own practical experience, have been convinced of the true friendliness of the Soviet state, its leadership and personally Comrade Brezhnev, who offered us a helping hand (in the defense of) the territorial integrity and independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. [end recording]

ANTI-IMPERIALIST SUPPORTER VIEWS AGHAN STRUGGLE

LD292004 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--Speaking in a TASS interview, Anthony Monteiro said that his personal impressions of the stay in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the documents with which he and and his colleagues had familiarised themselves in the course of the international meeting of solidarity with the Afghan people, would help towards a purposeful exposure of the policy of the U.S. leadership, which was engaged in subversions against Afghanistan. The executive secretary of the anti-imperialist movement in the USA in solidarity with the national liberation struggle of African peoples, has arrived here en route from Kabul, where an international forum was held. We were given a broad opportunity to see how the Afghan people live, work and fight for a new life, Anthony Monteiro said. We have convinced ourselves, he stressed, that broad sections of the population are supporting the policy of the Government of Afghanistan. The reports in the reactionary Western press on the events in that country, Anthony Monteiro said, are built on fabrications. Anthony Monteiro indicated that the mass media in the United States are using the undeclared war against Afghanistan for a systematic hostile campaign against that country and whipping up a war hysteria. Counter to these intrigues, the friends of Afghanistan in the USA intend to hold a series of meetings in support of the April revolution. We strive, Anthony Monteiro said, that the truth about the events in Afghanistan should be brought to millions of Americans notwithstanding opposition of the reactionary circles.

WITHDRAWAL: PEACEFUL FRONT OR PRELUDE TO 'GENOCIDAL WARFARE'

DW271130 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 27 Jun 80 p 6

[Thomas Ross article: "The war in Afghanistan weakens the discipline and the morale of the Soviet soldiers"]

[Text] New Delhi, 26 June--The war of exhaustion which the Soviet Union is waging in Afghanistan threats to become more vehement and cruel after the Olympic games. This is the opinion of a number of exiled Afghans and diplomats of different nationality in India and Pakistan. The reports on the withdrawal of some Soviet units from Afghanistan does not contradict this assessment, they say.

This school of thought, if it may be called such, thinks that the Soviet Union will reinforce its troops and proceed to genocidal warfare in August, perhaps as early as in July. So far the Russians have dropped bombs and rockets primarily on houses. Apart from the houses of the peasants, they have also destroyed stables and stores of provisions. Time and again livestock is killed and field terraces built through toilsome work devastated.

Another school of thought among Afghanistan's professional observers doubts, in contrast, that the Soviet Union is temporally postponing the aggravation of the war out of concern for presenting a peaceful face during the Moscow games. This school rather believes that the Russians have tangible military difficulties and cannot easily increase their troops strength to a decisive extent. Experts estimate that at least 250,000 or 300,000 Soviet soldiers would be needed to defeat the Afghan guerrillas and to control the large villages and the important communications routes.

The Soviet troops constantly suffer losses, and it is unknown how great these losses are. There is also a lack of information disclosing whether the news of the losses spreads among the Soviet people and how the people react to this news. Some news reports at least indicate that the war--to the extent that it is noted at all--is not popular. It is hard to represent it as a patriotic war to the people.

Finally, the war burdens the morale and the discipline of the Soviet soldiers. During the day they face the hatred of the Afghans, and at night they must fear raids by the mojahedin. Largely the Soviet soldiers are very young conscripts who thereby are exposed to great psychological strain.

Under these circumstances the diplomatic maneuvers by the Soviets and their Cuban vassals have but an all too obvious objective: to insure, by means of a "political solution," a victory their troops are deprived of even 6 months after their invasion. But stripped of all diplomatic trimmings, the "political solution" propagandized sometimes directly by Moscow, sometimes by the Kabul puppet regime or by Cuba, means that Afghan resistance fighters be deprived of their sanctuaries in Pakistan and Iran and that the government in Kabul gain respectability internationally through a de facto or de jure recognition.

So far, however, Cuba's efforts to use the movement of the nonaligned states for the Soviet goals and to have this movement bring pressure to bear on Iran and Pakistan have been abortive. These efforts also meet with rejection on the part of the Indians. After 5 days of talks in Moscow in early June, Foreign Minister Rao returned with the impression that the Soviet leaders, beginning with Brezhnev, refuse to, or cannot acknowledge their difficulties in Afghanistan.

Now the Indians, too, comprehend that the withdrawal of Soviet troops--in which they so far had at least claimed to believe--is not in sight. This worries part of the Indian elite, another party believing that India should be able to live with the Russians on the Khyber Pass.

As long as the Soviet leaders bury themselves in their own illusions, a kind of ideological-propagandistic trench, as long as they are not willing or capable of recognizing the total rejection by the Afghan people, the dimension and the nature of resistance, they have only two options left: breaking the resistance without regard for the means or consequences for the abused people and country of Afghanistan--or a "Munich agreement."

Such an agreement, to which India and the Western governments appear more receptive than the Islamic governments, would have to bolt the borders to Pakistan and Iran, prohibit any support to the resistance fighters and their families and, hence, facilitate for the Russians the task of starving out the resistance in the interior and bleeding it to death. Beyond that the Afghan people, who offer passive resistance in manifold forms if they are not fighting, would become discouraged and perhaps resigned feeling deserted by neighbors, the Western world and the Islamic world.

But even if the Russians should succeed in having the Afghans accept a regime forced on them because the spirit of resistance and hope have shrunk, Moscow would have to direct the domination apparatus, the army, the economy and the administration for years. All attempts at rebuilding the Afghan Armed Forces have failed to date. The administration loyal to the regime is limited to the big towns, and even there anyone working for the government or doing propaganda for it--even singers and athletes--must constantly fear for their lives. The rate of assassinations of such people has increased considerably in the past few weeks.

The number of Afghans capable of administering the country and managing the economy has always been small. Their ranks have now been thinned by murder, escape or imprisonment. Besides, after 2 years of interfactional struggles, personal rivalries and murderous vengeance, the small communist party has been bled dry.

Even in the event of a complete victory by the Soviet troops, Afghanistan will occupy the Kremlin for a long time to come. Religious fanaticism, the passionate character of the people, bellicose tradition and a will for independence not paralyzed by any ruler to this day make it probable that the guerrillas will continue to exist in some form and that acts of terror and attempts on the lives of communists and collaborators will be committed again and again, just as they will be committed against their Soviet "helpers." The wild, largely inaccessible country offers all preconditions to this end. Four out of five Afghans live in the countryside, many hamlets can be reached only on foot after a march of many hours or even days.

The Afghan liberation movement, however, fundamentally differs from the liberation movements of the former colonies in Asia and Africa. What it lacks is the crystallization point: the leader with charisma, the organization, the ideology. So far all attempts at unification have reaped little success. The exiled leaders who recently negotiated with the Afghan committee of the Islamic Conference at Montpelerin--with poor results--enjoy only little respect or none at all among the guerrillas fighting in Afghanistan. Some guerrilla commanders contemptuously call the exiled leaders "political dealers." Unity, however, is now written in capital letters among the mojahedin fighting in Nangarhar (Jalalabad) Province. It is conceivable that a man from the interior of the country, entirely unknown to us, will become the leader of the national resistance.

The strength and the stamina of the Afghan resistance has astounded the whole world, especially because it is nourished by religious fanaticism and a passionate hatred which we cannot even imagine. It is superfluous to try to guess at which point the resistance might break. The mojahedin who kills an enemy, Russian or Afghan, or is killed by them, actually kills or dies in the awareness of having earned celestial salvation.

The Soviet Union, however, has yet a third option in addition to the massive war of destruction and a "Munich agreement:" the destabilization of Afghanistan's neighbors Pakistan and Iran. Both regimes are unstable, both countries have a fertile soil for Soviet agitation and subversion. Besides, Pakistan is beginning to feel the burden of the Afghan refugees more and more. They number a million by now, mostly women, children, old people. The relationship between the refugees and the local people is growing tense in some places. The livestock brought along by the refugees is grazing on foreign soil. Thanks to the help and care they receive, the refugees are often better off than the natives. They receive food, money and medical care which poor Pakistanis often lack. Bombing raids in the northwest province where most refugees live--committed by infiltrated Kabul or Moscow agents--have alarmed the Pakistani hosts. Occasionally people say: Why should we, our women and children, be killed or injured in a raid?

A change in power in Pakistan and Iran or chaotic conditions--both possible indeed, and soon--would probably separate the Afghan resistance completely from its surroundings and isolate it. But a different situation would emerge if the Mojadehin received weapons to defend against Soviet tanks and airplanes, if their food supplies were insured and if they were capable of coordinating their campaign militarily and politically. To this day not one government has supported the Afghan resistance with arms, fearing that arms deliveries might lead to a great conflict. But perhaps it is the other way. Perhaps a new war will be delayed, but not prevented when the Russians suffocate the Afghan resistance in blood and hunger. The key question today is this: How can the Soviet leadership be induced to seek a political solution acceptable to the majority of the Afghans, because this would also serve its own interest better than the war of exhaustion?

INDIAN AAPSO OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON AFGHAN SITUATION

LD292002 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--"The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization will further make efforts for a peaceful, negotiated and not a military settlement of the Afghan issue," a TASS correspondent was told by B. Ray (India), AAPSO deputy secretary general. He is staying in Moscow en route from Kabul, where an international meeting of solidarity with the Afghan people, which was convened on the AAPSO initiative, has just closed.

"Public representatives from more than 20 countries", Ray pointed out, "have unanimously reaffirmed the course of AAPSO for a political settlement in the region. Settlement must be based on a guaranteed end to military incursions into Afghanistan by counter-revolutionary forces from the territories of neighbour states."

"In April 1978, AAPSO took a firm course of support for the Afghan revolution. Since then, our organisation," Ray said, "has invariably expressed solidarity with the Afghan people, come out against armed interference in the internal affairs of the young republic, which has embarked on the path of progressive development."

"After my visit to Afghanistan," Ray went on to say, "I have become firmly convinced that the situation in that country is returning to normal. A convincing proof of it is the withdrawal in agreement with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of some Soviet military units, whose stay in Afghanistan at present is unnecessary."

"In my country" Ray said in conclusion, "the campaign of solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has assumed a national character. Since the start of this year alone, more than a thousand mass rallies and meetings in support of the Afghan people have been held in India."

LE DUAN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR 'REST'

LD281648 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Le Duan, arrived for a rest in the Soviet Union today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

FURTHER ON THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER SITUATION

Vietnamese Foreign Minister's Denial

LD281822 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Hanoi, June 28, TASS--The minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach has refuted the slanderous reports to the effect that units of the Vietnamese People's Army staying in Kampuchea had allegedly staged an armed attack on the territory of Thailand. During his meetings in Bangkok enroute home from Indonesia he has once again reaffirmed that Vietnam has always respected and respects Thailand's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and strives for establishing the relations of friendship between the two countries. Nguyen Co Thach stressed that it was the Thai troops which crossed into the Kampuchean territory and used planes, artillery and tanks to support the attack staged by the gangs of Khmer reactionaries on the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The minister of foreign affairs of Vietnam also said that Thailand started an anti-Vietnamese campaign in order to make the participants in the conference of the foreign affairs ministers of ASEAN countries in Kuala Lumpur adopt decisions aimed against Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Refutation of Propaganda

LD290006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] The Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement in which it unmasks the allegations of the ruling circles of Thailand to the effect that Vietnamese troops crossed the Kampuchean border and violated the territorial integrity of Thailand.

Over the last few days the Western press has once again started whipping up a propaganda campaign about the so-called Vietnamese incursion into the territory of Thailand, notes Igor Lebedev, international affairs journalist. Beijing and Washington are particularly zealous. As in the past, they have again found themselves in the same camp in trying to distort the real situation and to heat up the atmosphere in this region. In fact, everything is quite different: It is precisely the Thai troops and the Pol Pot bands, which have not been eliminated and which are supported by the Thai troops--the bands having found refuge in Thailand--which carried out the the armed incursion into the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

This is not the first time. In the past, Kampuchean territory has been repeatedly bombarded from the Thailand side. It is precisely the Thai authorities, operating at the behest of Washington and Beijing and under the pretence of the voluntary repatriation of refugees, who are trying to send into Kampuchea bandit groups of Khmer reactionaries nursed and trained in Thailand.

As the paper NHAN DAN notes, there is a clear connection between these actions. The armed provocations accompanied by the consolidation of the U.S.-Chinese alliance are aimed at endangering the revolutions' gains in the countries of Indochina, provoking a confrontation between them on the one hand and the ASEAN countries on the other, and creating among the world public the impression that the Pol Pot regime, crushed by popular revolution, still represents some kind of force.

But no bandit actions will turn back the history of Kampuchea or hurl it back into the gloom of rule by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. The changes in Kampuchea, which has the support of the USSR and the socialist countries, are irreversible.

Kampuchean Foreign Ministry Statement

LD281708 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 28, TASS--A statement published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kampuchea says that the People's Republic of Kampuchea has always respected Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, but will allow no one to violate the territorial integrity of Kampuchea and interfere in its internal affairs.

The document points out that the principal foreign policy course of the republic is to strengthen peace, friendship and cooperation with all states irrespective of social and political system existing there. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has more than once offered the Thai authorities to start negotiations on all problems of mutual interest including the refugee problem without any preliminary conditions. But the manifestations of good will of the Kampuchean people failed to evoke response of the Thai authorities which, being instigated by Beijing and Washington, allow to use the territory of the country for training and supplying the remains of the Pol Pot gangs.

Playing into the hand of the Chinese expansionists, the ruling circles of Thailand are sending reactionaries and bandits into the People's Republic of Kampuchea guising the operation as a "voluntary repatriation" of Kampuchean refugees. Artillery and mortar shelling of Kampuchea's populated regions from the Thai territory does not stop, while airforce planes systematically violate the air space of Kampuchea. The statement stresses that those and some other actions undertaken by Thailand are aggravating tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border and pose a serious threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kampuchea states that the Thai authorities should stop subversive acts against Kampuchea and that the border between the two countries must become a border of peace and friendship.

ASEAN, U.S., PRC Approaches

LD282352 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2005 GMT 28 Jun 80

["Rejoinder": "Failure of a Diversion"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 June (TASS)--TASS commentator Leonid Zhelagov writes: Let us first quote two statements. The first was made by Thai Prime Minister P. Tinsulanon who today visited the Thai-Kampuchean border. He said: "Thailand will not encroach on a single inch of Kampuchean territory." The second was by (Colonel Pratyaku), the commander of a Thai regiment stationed on the Kampuchean border. In an interview with the Thai newspaper MATICHON, he stated that Thai Army units were operating in a region situated on Kampuchean territory about 5 km from the border with Thailand.

Is this not proof of what is actually happening at the present time on the Thai-Kampuchean border, or rather on the territory of Kampuchea, where the Thai authorities have for several days now been sending under the guise of "volunteers for repatriation" Pol Pot gangs armed in Thailand with Chinese and U.S. arms? And does not the statement by the Thai officer make it clear that this country's armed forces are penetrating into Kampuchean territory and, using planes, artillery and tanks, covering the attack by the gangs of Khmer reactionaries on the Armed Forces of People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK]?

Behind the so-called "voluntary repatriation" are the United States and China, says Japan's AKAHATA. Why did they need to whip up tension in Southeast Asia again?

This was timed to coincide with the conference of foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries, which has just ended in Kuala Lumpur. Recently, a number of member countries of this regional organization, which is made up of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines, have been showing a sober approach to the question of relations with their socialist neighbors--the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam], the PRK and Laos--and are coming out in favor of establishing neighborly relations with them. The myth of the "Vietnamese threat," put out by the propaganda from Washington and Beijing, is failing in the ASEAN countries. They are beginning to see the real threat in the expansionist policy of Beijing. "It is no one but China who is the main threat to stability and peace in Southeast Asia," said the Malaysian minister of internal affairs the other day.

The tendencies taking shape in the region toward the improvement of the situation were confirmed during the recent talks which the SRV foreign minister held in a number of ASEAN countries. These talks, the Indonesian foreign minister stated, "serve as an indicator of the readiness of Vietnam to conduct a dialogue with us."

However, the dialogue between the countries of Southeast Asia and their readiness to remove factors casting shadows over the situation in the region contradict attempts by the United States and Beijing to use the present tension for concealing their militarist and greater state goals. Hiding behind fabrications of a "Vietnamese threat," they are trying to bring pressure to bear on those ASEAN countries which are manifesting a realistic approach to the situation. It is precisely with this aim that the latest provocation on the Thai-Kampuchean border was staged.

Attack on U.S., PRC Policies

LD272302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jun (TASS)--TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Immediately upon his arrival in Kuala Lumpur for a meeting with ASEAN foreign ministers, U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie declared that Washington has decided to increase military deliveries to Thailand and that new batches of American arms will be sent there as early as next week. Clearly traceable in the statement is the desire of the United States to set the tone of that meeting, which opened in the Malaysian capital today, and direct it into the channel of confrontation between the ASEAN countries and the neighboring states of Indochina.

Washington and Beijing are acting as a united front in whipping up tension on the Indochina Peninsula. They were the main instigators of the so-called "voluntary repatriation" of Pol Pot and other counterrevolutionary gangs, whose transfer into Kampuchea was supported by Thai forces. And when the units defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and guarding the peaceful toil of its citizens dealt a worthy rebuff to these violators of the frontier, Beijing and Washington, as if in unison, raised a malicious hue and cry about a Vietnamese "invasion" of Thai territory.

Despite Vietnam's official denial of these allegations, Chinese and American propaganda, in what was clearly a concerted effort, let loose a tornado of lies and slander against the SRV, attempting to attribute to it some sort of aggressive intentions.

The U.S. State Department and the Chinese Foreign Ministry hastened to issue statements, the real sense of which consisted of instigating Thailand and other ASEAN countries to adopt an irreconcilable anti-Vietnamese position and, instead of continuing a useful dialogue with the SRV, start exacerbating relations with it.

Beijing and Washington consider it in order to make broad use of the territory of Thailand in order to train bands of Khmer cutthroats and send them over the border to subvert the popular power of Kampuchea. They are trying everything possible to discredit the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, the People's Revolutionary Council, and to present in a false light the real situation in a country which is successfully building a new life. All this is being done in an attempt to restrain the ASEAN countries from taking a realistic step and recognizing the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

When the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea made a sincere appeal to the Thailand side to discuss all the unresolved questions at the negotiation table, this appeal was rejected in Bangkok, not without pressure on the part of the United States and China, which were guided exclusively by their hegemonistic calculations.

In now disseminating the slander concerning some such "aggressive acts" of the SRV, Beijing and Washington wish to pass themselves off almost as guarantors of peace in the region. However, these attempts appear extremely clumsy. In stating its readiness to fulfil its obligations to Thailand, the State Department could find nothing better to refer to than the Manila Pact of 1954 which formed the basis for the aggressive SEATO bloc that was set up at the very height of the "cold war." As far as Beijing is concerned, its threats "to teach Vietnam another lesson" more than sufficiently reveal a course aimed at exacerbation of tension in Southeast Asia.

Lao Foreign Ministry Memorandum

LD260823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Lao Foreign Ministry Memorandum"]

[Text] Vientiane, 17 June--A Lao Foreign Ministry memorandum published here contains an appeal to Thailand to adopt speedy measures to normalize the situation on the border between the two countries. The document condemns armed provocations and unilateral measures on the part of the Thai border authorities. Such actions are contrary to the spirit of the joint Lao-Thai statement, the interests of strengthening good-neighborly relations between the two countries' peoples and their desire to turn the Mekong into a river of peace and friendship, the Lao Foreign Ministry stresses.

SCHMIDT, GENSCHER ARRIVE IN MOSCOW, MET BY BREZHNEV

LD300912 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--Federal Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt and Deputy Federal Chancellor, Foreign Minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet leadership. At the airport decked out with state flags of the FRG and the USSR the guests were met by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Nikolay Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials.

COMMENTARY ON SCHMIDT, GENSCHER VISIT

Sakharov Assesses Relations

DW292200 Moscow in German to Germany 1741 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Valentin Sakharov commentary]

[Excerpt] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, in the days before the summit meeting between the statesmen of the Soviet Union and the FRG it has been stressed that through the efforts on both sides much has been done in the past decade to achieve political, economic, cultural and other relations and to develop them efficiently. Thus, for example, the trade turnover between the two countries will have more than doubled during this 5-year period compared with the preceding 5-year period. The Soviet Union sees positive possibilities for developments in other fields as well.

This, however, does not mean that an ideal final stage has been reached in Soviet-FRG relations and in cooperation between the two countries. Bonn's official policy, too, realizes that considerable contributions must still be made until cooperation between our countries becomes a problem free procedure that is practiced easily. At any rate, practical experiences in cooperation during the past decade have strengthened the conviction of both sides that they will succeed in advancing toward new developments in mutual relations and in cooperation leading to detente and disarmament.

The summit meeting between Moscow and Bonn offers good prospects in this respect. What exists also is a constructive basis for a better development of Soviet-FRG relations in the field of cooperation related to arms reductions and disarmament, which includes treaties and agreements as well as the joint Soviet-FRG declaration of 1978 that place mutual relations and cooperation between the two sides on a sound political basis.

As to economic relations, the long-term program for the main directions of cooperation in the economic and industrial fields for the next 23 [as heard] years is ready to be signed. This program offers new opportunities to increase bilateral trade as well as to develop conventional and new forms of cooperation. This program comprises almost all economic branches as well as a large number of technical fields.

All this, however, must not make us close our minds to the fact that the United States as well as influential quarters in the FRG itself are seeking to impair the development of Soviet-FRG economic relations by dragging these relations into the tightened embargo lists. The future of Soviet-FRG economic relations thus largely depends on how serious the statements are taken in Bonn that the FRG stands and will stand by the treaties and agreements concluded.

The striving for detente also complies with the Soviet Union's stance regarding such an important field in the securing of peace as arms reductions and disarmament. Now as before the Soviet Union adheres to the significant statement of the joint Soviet-FRG declaration that neither side strives for military superiority. Even more so, the Soviet Union now as before adheres to the principle that on the basis of equal security it strives for a military equilibrium in Europe on a lower level of armament than it hitherto exists. This concern of the Soviet Union as well as the assertion of the joint Soviet-FRG declaration that neither side strive for military superiority, however, is contradicted by NATO's missile decision. This missile decision not only is aimed at destroying the military equilibrium in Europe but also provides for creating the nuclear potential of a first strike. Thus, Pershing-II and cruise missiles, which also are to be sheltered in the FRG, have nothing to do with defense. It ought to be clear that detente in Europe would crumble through the implementation of NATO's missile decision.

Aleksandrov Comment

LD292352 Moscow in German to Germany 2100 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Georgiy Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] Tomorrow FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will arrive on a 2-day visit to the Soviet capital. There will take place a meeting of the state leaders of the USSR and FRG which will make possible a discussion on bilateral relations and on a broad range of current international problems. This Soviet-West German meeting is attracting the attention of broad political and social circles in both countries and of many other states. And this is quite understandable since it is an event which may play an important role in the development of manysided cooperation between the USSR and the FRG and in easing international tension and stabilizing detente.

The past decade has clearly shown that cooperation between the USSR and the FRG has been useful for both states and peoples and for the international community at large. The normalization of the Federal Republic's relations with the socialist countries on the basis of the well-known treaties became an important element in the process of improving the situation in Europe. This turningpoint in Soviet-West German relations had a fruitful effect on the development of economic ties between the two countries. Trade between the USSR and FRG reached an impressive volume in this period, totaling last year DM14 billion. Big economic projects, running into multibillion Deutche Marks, are being implemented or are in the process of preparation. Their implementation enabled the FRG to cover a not inconsiderable portion of its requirements for energy sources and raw materials. The USSR and FRG have concluded a long-term agreement of economic cooperation for a 25-year period. Its importance goes beyond merely commercial relations. At the recent Bonn meeting of the USSR-FRG intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, a long-term program on the main trends of industrial and economic cooperation, which expands this agreement, was prepared for signature.

The significant enlargement of areas of political cooperation, increased mutual understanding and political trust was an important achievement in the record of relations between the USSR and FRG. It had a fruitful influence on the preparation and holding of such a major international venture as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Summit meetings and negotiations between the state leaders of the two countries in all spheres without exception generated a powerful impetus for the development of USSR-FRG cooperation. The results of the Soviet-West German summit meeting of May, 1978, in Bonn point the way into the future and represent a major advance both in terms of the development of bilateral relations and of the strengthening of mutual understanding on many international problems.

In the Soviet Union, the statements by the statesmen of the Federal Republic on their intention to fulfill the treaties and agreements between the two states are being received with satisfaction. The Soviet Union naturally has similar intentions. The impending Soviet-West German summit meeting is arousing lively interest in the context of the current international situation. At present the nations of Europe, and not only Europe, are deeply concerned at Washington's project of changing the approximate balance of forces between the USSR and the U.S. and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Until recently U.S. President Carter and other Western statesmen and military experts acknowleged the existence of this balance, even allowing for Soviet possession of the SS-20 missiles, which replaced the old system of medium-range missiles. At U.S. urging, NATO adopted a program, unprecedented in scale, to enlarge its stock of nuclear and conventional arms. Its implementation puts a question mark over any stability in East-West relations. The deployment in some countries of West Europe under a NATO Council decision taken last December of new American missile systems, capable of deeply penetrating USSR territory, would radically change the military-strategic situation in Europe and the world at large. The installation of these systems would give American generals an instrument for launching an offensive first strike at the Soviet Union from foreign territory. They would not run the risk of exposure to a retaliatory strike on their own territory. Clearly, this would heighten the danger of nuclear war for Europe.

The Soviet Union offered a clear alternative. It suggested the framing of an agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles. All that is needed for starting negotiations is to rescind or at least stop the implementation of the NATO decision adopted at Brussels.

The international situation has been seriously complicated by the actions of the imperialist forces against Democratic Afghanistan. The undeclared war being waged by these forces against Afghanistan, which is friendly to the Soviet Union, directly touched upon USSR security interests. The measures taken by the Afghan and USSR governments on the basis of the existing treaty prevented a dangerous violation of the equilibrium and stability in the region. Some time ago the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan submitted a plan for a political solution of the situation that has arisen around Afghanistan. The Soviet Union not only declared its desire for a political settlement of the problems in the region but decided to withdraw some units of the Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan. Now the other countries must show their good will and undertake constructive steps toward a political solution of the problem.

So there exist at present not a few topics for discussion between the representatives of West and East. It is important to proceed from realities, from the legitimate interests of each side and from the principles of the equality and equal security of the sides. The states and governments have an urgent task: to guarantee the continuation of detente and peaceful coexistence and to settle conflict and crisis situations on the basis of law and equity. Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the decisions adopted at the meeting confirmed unshakably the peace-loving nature of Soviet foreign policy. In the view of the Soviet public, all possibilities are present for a constructive dialogue between the USSR and the FRG. They hope that these existing opportunities will be used.

Strauss Stand Criticized

LD272330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Lev Strzhizhovskiy commentary]

[Text] In newspaper kiosks in the FRG the latest issue of the illustrated weekly magazine DER STERN has appeared. It continues publication of a series of articles entitled "The Germans and The Russians, 1,000 Years of Mutual History." In the foreword to the article, notes international affairs journalist, Lev Strzhizhovskiy, the editorial board wrote: In relations between the Germans and the Russians, war does not appear as the most important event. More often than not, the people were friends. They liked each other's poets, they like poets from the other country as much as they like their own. Practical experience of 1,000 years of history remains for them an unbreakable bridge.

The popular weekly has accurately caught the chief motif of current political life in the FRG. Millions of West Germans know of the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union of FRG Chancellor Schmidt. Some think of it with resolve and hope, for be it as it may, 1,500 West German companies are participating in economic cooperation with the USSR. Soviet orders ensure work for 350,000 people, and altogether to fulfill orders for the socialist countries a total of over half a million workers, engineers and designers are engaged.

Others, and of these there are not a few, first of all in the ranks of the opposition, are living in the ideas of the past. They are led by drummer of the cold war Strauss. The recently held congress of the two opposition parties showed that both the CDU and the CSU, as before, give preference to the military efforts of NATO and not to detente. Nobody in West Europe advocates more the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles then the opposition bloc. It is not by accident that Strauss, candidate for the post of chancellor from the opposition, rebukes Helmut Schmidt over the fact that the latter not heeding Washington and guided only by preelection tactical considerations accepted an invitation to go on a trip to Moscow. Not heeding Washington! This expression by Strauss sounds quite remarkable. He himself not only heeds but quite simply serves Washington, practically carrying out its policy. It is characteristic that following the story of the letter from President Carter to Chancellor Schmidt, the opposition turned on the government with the same rebukes as the U.S. administration.

Replying to Strauss, government state secretary Boelling said: We cannot be satisfied with the role of onlookers. Our duty is to utilize any chance for dialogue with the world communist power. This attitude is shared today with the FRG by all those who do not look backward at Washington and wish themselves to pursue an active policy. With the visit of Chancellor Schmidt to the Soviet Union they are linking their hopes for a peaceful future for Europe and the whole world.

Galkin Commentary

DW270957 Moscow in German to Germany 1646 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Fourth installment in the series entitled "Balance of Reason" by historian Aleksandr Galkin: "Initial Results"]

[Text] Dear listeners, in the last installment I reminded you of the stormy events preceding the Bundestag ratification of the Moscow treaty on the bases for normalizing relations between our countries. The CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union], dominated then as now by Franz Josef-Strauss, opposed the ratification, toying with the idea of returning to cold war. But the opposition failed to torpedo the normalization of relations between our countries, which was supported more and more by the majority of the FRG populace. The treaty became legally valid.

This eliminated significant barriers obstructing normalization. Due to certain conditions, the citizens of the FRG had an opportunity immediately thereafter to voice their opinion again on this decision. Parliamentary elections took place in the Federal Republic exactly 6 months after ratification of the Moscow treaty. Their outcome naturally depended on many aspects. However, since developments had increased the importance of the dilemma--for or against detente, for or against normalization of relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union--these Bundestag elections became a kind of plebiscite. Voting for the CSU/CSU as the adversary of the Moscow treaty was considered an agreement with the hard foreign policy course and a rejection of improving the international climate in Europe. Voting for the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] and the FDP [Free Democratic Youth Party], however, who tended toward a more realistic assessment of the situation, and who decided in favor of normalization of relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, meant a clear decision in favor of detente policy.

When the votes were counted on election day, 19 November 1972, the political balance sheet of this plebiscite on future foreign policy was obvious. The SPD and the FDP gained 6 percent more votes than in 1969. For the first time in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany the SPD became the strongest Bundestag faction.

The advocates of the new Ostpolitik scored a convincing victory in the industrial areas of the Federal Republic, particularly in the federal Land of North-Rhine Westphalia. But also in Bavaria, the most conservative of all federal laender, the shift toward a realistic foreign policy course could not be ignored.

As a result of the lesson learned in the election defeat, some realistically thinking CDU politicians began to doubt the correctness of the party leadership's foreign policy concept. But the incurable CSU advocates of cold war concluded from their election failure that they should have acted even more energetically against the Moscow treaty. the normalization of elections with the Soviet Union and against detente policy as such. In short, they dug in on their old positions as a result of their preoccupation, their own interests. It is known that they still remain there.

Life, however, continued. The new foreign policy course produced its first positive results. Some political visits took place. The then Federal chancellor, Willy Brandt, Walter Scheel and other important statesmen paid several official visits to the Soviet Union. Soviet-West German trade, ridiculously small in the times of cold war, began to develop. Cultural and information exchange as well as the exchange of several delegations developed also. Numerous personal contacts were also established.

In order to really make the mechanism of interstate relations work, new impulses and additional efforts were necessary. These impulses were initiated in May 1973 by the visit of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev to the Federal Republic. In the course of this visit the whole complex of Soviet-West German relations was discussed together with particularly urgent international problems. Many points of contact were found which brought about hope for further rapprochement and deeper understanding.

In discussing problems of European security, for example, both sides declared their preparedness to contribute together with other countries to the success of the all-European conference on security and cooperation. This preparedness, last but not least, made it possible for the conference--which later became known as the CSCE of Helsinki--to take place and become an important turning point in postwar European history. The entire police of cooperation and security on the European continent is based today on the decisions of this conference.

The attempt was made to overcome the stalemate in talks on the reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe. Unfortunately, however, no significant progress has been achieved so far. But the fact alone that this problem has come up and that both sides have commented positively on the efforts made is very important.

In the discussion of international problems not involving Europe both sides highly assessed the Paris agreement of January 1973 which made an end to the long war in Vietnam. Leonid Brezhnev and the then Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt stressed the importance of settling the Middle East problems according to the resolutions of the UN Security Council.

Great attention was given to extending economic relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union. With this aim in mind the highest ranking Soviet representative talked to politicians, economic experts, trade union representatives and representatives of individual political parties.

This exchange of opinion showed that there were positive prerequisites, not merely for a simple exchange of goods, but also for large-scale economic cooperation, such as joint technological studies, joint projects in machine tool and machinery construction, foundry industry and chemical industry, as well as the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

During the visit by Leonid Brezhnev an agreement was signed on the development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and the FRG. It contained concrete directions for this cooperation, such as the establishment of industrial complexes; the development and modernization of individual industrial plants; cooperation in the production of individual equipment, products and raw materials; the exchange of patents, licenses, technical information and specialists. The Soviet side also brought up the problem of cooperation for the following 30 to 50 years.

Relations between our countries thereafter developed exactly as had been outlined on the occasion of Leonid Brezhnev's visit in May 1973. Therefore the Soviet state chief 5 years later, in May 1975 during his second visit to the FRG, could state with deep satisfaction that Soviet-West German relations had improved considerably within the 5 years after his visit.

The balance of our bilateral cooperation in the past years can be felt, it is tangible, said Leonid Brezhnev. It is expressed in the developed political contacts, the large-scale more and more varied economic relations as well as in the increasing travel of the citizens of both our countries.

The West German side did not have less reason to be content, but that will be the issue for the next installment.

SUSLOV, PONOMAREV MEET WITH DKP LEADERS

LD270803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 80 P 4

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Unanimity"]

[Text] On 16 June M. A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and V. V. Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, had a meeting with H. Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party (DKP); H. Guatier, deputy chairman of the DKP; and K.-He Schroeder, member of the Presidium and secretary of the DKP Board.

The CPSU and DKP representatives were unanimous that the positive sociopolitical processes which developed in the seventies and the relaxation of tension were a big achievement for all peace-loving mankind. The current exacerbation of the world situation is the result of the activation of the reactionary and militarist forces of imperialism who are seeking to alter in their favor the established correlation of forces in the world and to halt or even reverse social progress. To this end the United States and NATO are organizing an unprecedented arms race, interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples and creating special armed forces to combat liberation movements. Imperialism gets substantial assistance from the anti-Soviet policy of the Beijing leadership which is acting ever more blatantly as an ally of the United States and NATO in Asia.

The meeting participants voiced their resolve to struggle consistently to implement the goals and tasks determined at the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties and they regard it as an important milestone on the path to consolidating peace and eliminating the danger of war. The meeting noted the need to rally the ranks of communists and all peace-loving forces to obstruct the intention of the United States and NATO to deploy American medium-range nuclear weapons on West European territory, which would inevitably bring about a new spiral in the dangerous arms race on our continent.

The Soviet side reemphasized its readiness to constructively promote the further strengthening of peace in Europe on the basis of observance of the principle of equal security of the sides. According to the CPSU and DKP, the proposals and initiatives put forward at the recent Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference are of great importance from this viewpoint.

The CPSU and DKP representatives expressed their desire to promote the further development of relations between the USSR and the FRG on the basis of the time-tested provisions of the 1970 Moscow treaty and the documents adopted during the May 1978 visit by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the FRG.

Both sides believe that special significance currently attaches to organizing the exposure of and rebuff to anticommunist and anti-Soviet ideological campaigns aimed at disorienting the masses, giving a distorted picture of the socialist community's peace-loving foreign policy and equating NATO's aggressive activity with the activity of the Warsaw Pact countries aimed at strengthening the peoples' security.

The West German comrades voiced their support for the Soviet people's struggle to consolidate peace and its creative labor. The Soviet side reaffirmed the CPSU's fraternal solidarity with the DKP--tireless fighter for peace, for the social and democratic rights of the FRG working people and in defense of its country's genuine national interests.

The meeting took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere and confirmed full unanimity on all the questions discussed.

'ILIPPOV VIEWS WAVE OF TERRORISM IN TURKEY

LD260943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 80 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent A. Filippov: "Turkey: "A Flareup of Terrorism"]

[Text] Ankara, June--Lunch break. The small workers' canteen snuggling up to some automobile repair workshops in an Istanbul suburb is bursting at the seams. Suddenly the doors crash open. People armed with submachineguns and pistols appear on the threshold. The raiders pick out several people, trade union activists, according to reports in the papers the next day, and gun them down.

Terrorist acts of this kind have become a commonplace phenomenon in Turkish domestic political life today. For many months 20 of the 67 vilyaets (provinces) have been under martial law. Various security measures, even a curfew, have been adopted in other areas. But they have not stemmed the rising tide of terror.

In the last 6 months alone, the press notes, more than 1,700 people have died at the hands of extremists. The victims were mainly representatives of democratic organizations such as the Turkish Labor Party, the Socialist Workers Party, the Confederation of Revolutionary Workers Trade Union and progressive strata of the intelligentsia and the student body. The writers (U. Kaftandzhioglu) and (D. Tyutengil) and chief editor of the paper MILLIYET, A. Ipekci, were killed by terrorists.

The police have not always managed to "detect" the specific criminals. However, it is no secret in Turkey that extreme rightwing forces are behind the outbreak of violence. The vanguard role in the terrorist activity is played by the "commandos" and "gray wolves"-- thugs from specially trained militarized detachments under the command of the neofascist Nationalist Movement Party [National Action Party]. A statement by republican people's party leader B. Ecevit at a 3 June press conference notes that the ultrarightist forces currently have at least 200,000 men under arms.

At the end of May (G. Sazak), one of the leaders of the Nationalist Movement Party, was killed in rather mysterious circumstances. Ultrarightist groupings immediately used this killing to fuel new antidemocratic hysteria in the country. The reactionaries perpetrated a series of well-organized terrorist acts accompanied by killings, store and bank robberies and raids on state institutions and organizations of their political opponents.

Progressive circles note with alarm that various leftist, Maoist and Trotskiyist extremists are also participating in the terrorist campaign unleased by the rightists. They wear the mask of "true revolutionaries" as a cover for their irresponsible actions.

The reactionary circles naturally exploit the adventurist actions of the Maoists in order to put the blame for the disturbances on the democratic organizations, which are a thorn in their side, and to step up repressions against these organizations. It was a result of sallies of this kind that amendments seriously infringing democratic rights and freedoms were made to legislation in the guise of intensifying the struggle against terror.

Justifiably, many political commentators compare the present situation to the situation that existed at the beginning of the seventies.

At that time a pretext was created for direct interference by the army command in the country's political life. This resulted in repressions against the national patriotic forces. A recent letter from the armed forces command to the country's political parties drew their attention to the civil strife and terror, urgently appealed for the adoption of measures to normalize the situation and showed that the army is keeping a close eye on the development of events in Turkey.

The weekly YURYUYUSH, organ of the Turkish Labor Party, wrote recently that the purpose of the terror is abundantly clear: to undermine the national democratic movement and pave the way to power for those reactionary forces who would bloodily put down the Turkish people's struggle for freedom and peace and against the country's participation in NATO and the adventures of international imperialism.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the ultras have definite foreign policy aims--to do all they can to complicate the relations of good neighborliness and businesslike cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to please the West. It is no accident that the nationlist movement party leaders and this was demonstrated. in particular, by a speech the other day at an Ankara rally by an influential figure of the party, (Sanudzhuoglu) are trying to implicate the Soviet Union in the terror that is raging in the country and are indulging in malicious, slanderous fabrications. Speaking in the parliamentary budget and planning commission, ruling Justice Party Deputy (S. Ataman) went as far as to say that "all the terrorists are communist agents of the Soviet Union."

One cannot but be surprised that these irresponsible utterances are sometimes echoed by official propaganda which intimidates the population with "the communist threat from the north."

"Broad circles of the Turkish public are well aware of what lies behind the current escalation of political terror and will not be deceived by the various anti-Soviet fabrications," (E. Suichmez), general secretary of the parliamentary group for Soviet-Turkish friendship, said in conversation with your correspondent. "The Turkish people," he noted, "are fully resolved to overcome the existing instability, rebuff reaction's intrigues and do everything necessary to further develop the traditional Turkish-Soviet ties of good neighborliness and cooperation which are of fundamental significane both for Turkey and for the cause of peace and detente in this part of the world."

TRADE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SWEDEN

LD292046 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Stockholm, June 29, TASS--USSR First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Yuriy Brezhnev was on an official visit in Sweden from June 22 to 29 at the invitation of Swedish Minister of Industry Nils Asling. He had meetings with Foreign Minister Ola Ullisten, Minister of Industry Nils Asling, members of the Swedish Committee for promoting trade with the USSR as well as noted representative of Sweden's business circles A. Junsson, H. Stale, K. Nilolin and others. Yuriy Brezhnev isited a number of industrial enterprises and familarised himself with their product, which are of interest to the Soviet side.

The talks covered questions pertaining to the development of economic and scientific-technical ties between the USSR and Sweden. The Soviet side turned over to the Swedish side a draft long-term program for the development of economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation for a term of 10 years (1981-1990) as well as submitted for its consideration a proposal on the supply of natural gas to Sweden since the mid 1980s.

The Swedish side expressed interest in these proposals and declared for a further development of economic, industrial and scientific-technical relations with the USSR.

COMMENTARY ON CARTER'S VISIT TO PORTUGAL, SPAIN

Khabarov on Lisbon Stopover

LD272118 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Within the framework of his present tour of West Europe, the U.S. President paid a short visit to Lisbon on 26 June. Here is a commentary by Yaroslav Khabarov:

Despite its short duration, this visit was of considerable importance both to President Carter and the Portuguese leaders who invited him. The decision to travel to Lisbon stemmed from the U.S. administration's wish to show its support for the pro-American and pro-Atlantic course taken by the present rightwing Portuguese Government and, by making use of the Portuguese example, to urge other NATO member-countries to lend greater support to U.S. foreign policy. It was also hoped that President Carter's talks with the Portuguese Government leaders would contribute to the granting of wider military facilities to the United States in West Europe.

It is understandable that any expressions of solidarity with his foreign policy--whose zigzags do not arouse, as is known, much enthusiasm among his Western allies--should be very important to President Carter himself. Portuguese Prime Minister sa Carneiro and Foreign Minister Freitas Do Amaral have gone out of their way to earn the sympathy of the U.S. President. It was not by mere chance that while in Lisbon Carter laid emphasis on the close political relations which emerged between him and the present leaders of the Portuguest Government.

As the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN pointed out a few days ago, the U.S. President would very much like to consolidate--in advantageous terms for Washington--the course of Portugual's development. And this is understandable. The leaders of the ruling Democratic Alliance have shown that they are in full agreement with the policy pursued by the U.S. administration as evidenced by their unconditional support for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe, by the increase in military expenditures to 4 percent of Portugal's national budget, by the rearmament of the Portuguest Army, Navy and Air Force, and the granting to U.S. and NATO forces of broad military facilities in the Lajes and Beja air and naval bases, as well as by their promise to allow U.S. aircraft carriers to be based permanently in Portuguest territorial waters.

Regarding aspects of foreign policy, Sa Carneiro and Freitas Do Amaral's pro-American stand manifests itself even more actively. The Portuguest Government joined President Carter's anti-Soviet actions, took steps to restrict trade with the USSR, suspended the cultural cooperation agreements with the Soviet Union, restricted the entry of Soviet citizens in Portugal and decided to back the boycott of the Moscow Olympics--a boycott not supported by the Portuguest Olympic Committee which decided to send its athletes to Moscow.

It is known that Sa Carneiro's government was the first one among the U.S. allies to rush and back Washington's economic sanctions against Iran, despite the serious consequences of such a decision to the Portuguese economy.

Judging from first reports from Lisbon President Carter was pleased with the Portuguese Government's willingness to fulfill all his wishes both in the political and military spheres. The Democratic Alliance government, for its part, is thrilled with its senior partner's praise and one is bound to recall a famous Russian fable: The cuckoo praises the cook because the latter praises the cuckoo.

The views of the majority of the Portuguese the views of the democratic public opinion, of the country's leftwing forces who oppose the policy of obsequious initation of the hegemonist course taken by Washington's foreign policy aimed at wrecking detente and international cooperation, are not, however, taken into consideration.

Konstantinov Comment

LD281258 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Here is a commentary by Yuriy Konstantinov on some of the results of President James Carter's visit to Spain and Portugal:

One might think that in the present circumstances marked by a deterioration of the international situation, issues concerning the search for means to ease tension would be the main topic of the talks held during the visit. However, military aspects--or in other words NATO problems--were the main subject of discussion during the talks.

In Madrid, President Carter publicly urged Spain to join the North Atlantic bloc. He did not conceal the fact that the U.S. is prepared to do its utmost to ensure that Spain not only becomes a member of NATO but that it also plays an important role within the organization. These persistent calls are easily explained by the fact that the United States looks on Spain as its outpost in the Mediterranean--an outpost that will strengthen NATO's southern flank. The advocates of a Spanish entry into the Atlantic bloc claim, for example, that nothing will change if Spain--which has a cooperation treaty with the United States under whose terms Washington maintains four military bases on Spanish territory--joins NATO. This, however, is not true.

On joining the North Atlantic bloc Spain will automatically have to fulfill the pledge to raise its military expenditure by 4 percent a year and will have to rearm its army in keeping with NATO standards which will cost the Spanish taxpayers a lot. It will also have to participate in NATO's military preparatons, where, as is known, the command is in U.S. hands which regards the smaller partners in the bloc as minor members with little say in the bloc's decisions.

The Spanish opposition forces are firmly against their country being dragged into the Atlantic bloc and view such a possibility as a threat to Spain's independence and security. Thus, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party is planning to launch a broad campaign in the country against NATO and to demand that the issue of Spain's entry into NATO be settled by means of a referendum.

During Carter's short visit to Lisbon, the U.S. President highly praised the center-right alliance which blindly follows Washington's hegemonist policy. As the Lisbon talks have shown, Sa Carneiro's cabinet is hartily granting the United States great latitude in using Portuguese territory for military purposes.

This subservience on the part of Sa Carneiro and Fritas Do Amaral can also be easily explained: In order to remain in power and be in a position to face the democratic forces who come out in favor of an independent Portugal and in defense of the April achievements, the rightwing alliance needs American support. Those who enthusiastically welcomed President Carter in Lisbon do not take into account Portugal's sovereignty or the interests of the country's security. In this connection, I would like to highlight the view expressed by democratic public opinion and the opposition parties in both Spain and Portugal, who believe the implementation of an independent foreign policy can be achieved only by economic and political cooperation on an European basis and not by taking a unilateral course toward the North Atlantic bloc. Such an independent foreign policy corresponds to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki agreements.

L'HUMANITE CITED ON FRANCE'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

LD282345 Moscow TASS in English 2305 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 28, TASS--L'HUMANITE today carried an editorial about the France's first tests of its neutron weapons and an official statement that a decision on the production of such weapons may be taken by France in 1982-83. "It should be recalled", the newspaper writes, "that three years ago the United States was also preparing for the production of neutron bomb but, upon having encountered universal indignation which the preparation has aroused in the whole world, President Carter had to announce a postponement of taking a final decision."

That France, a member of the Atlantic alliance, would assume responsibility which the United States deemed it impossible for the time being to assume, would of course gladden Washington and NATO very much, since the way for the neutron bomb would have become open again.

"The existence of such weapons", L'HUMANITE emphasises "would lower the nuclear threshold and would raise a probability of atomic war to such an extent that after the bomb's appearance in arsenals an irretrievable step could be made very quickly."

"In the opinion of U.S. strategists", the newspaper goes on, "the neutron bomb has yet another important merit, for its delivery it requires medium-range missiles, both Pershing-II and cruise missiles. It is consequently intended for use in the European theatre of operations. This is not a deterrent weapons, i.e. weapon intended to rule out a possibility of conflict, but on the contrary a weapon which fully suits socalled Atlantic strategy of 'battle at forward lines'."

"The London GUARDIAN quite legitimately notes", L'HUMANITE writes, "that the French statement about neutron weapons confirms a departure from General de Gaulle's conceptions in the field of defence."

"The Communist Party of France", the article says in conclusion, "struggles for national independence and peace. The neutron bomb would attach France more closely to the United States and Bonn and at the same time would bring the arms race up to a still higher, extremely dangerous level."

New York, June 28, TASS--As the New York TIMES reports, top high officials of the Pentagon expressed satisfaction with the actions of the French. Military circles regard it with satisfaction that France will be able to produce its own neutron bomb because thereby the Western arsenal of arms will be replenished and, besides, the production of the weapon by the United States will become politically an easier task.

London, June 28, TASS--Military observer of the DAILY TELEGRAPH emphasizes that France's plans for the production of neutron weapons were taken with enthusiasm at the NATO headquarters in Brussels. THE OBSERVER quotes a high-ranking NATO spokesman who said that this can only contribute to the strengthening of the military might of the alliance.

GISCARD D'ESTAING DISCUSSES AFGHAN SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL

LD261807 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 26, TASS--Speaking at a press conference here the French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said that his meeting in Warsaw with the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev had been useful. He said its purpose had been to conduct a profound exchange of views on the existing international situation.

Touching on the events in Afghanistan the president stressed that only a political settlement was possible there and that France stood for the search of precisely such a solution.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing positively assessed the withdrawal by the Soviet Union of a part of its troops from Afghanistan and described this as a step in the correct direction. Asked about President Carter's proposal concerning some "transitional arrangements", he said that it appeared to him that now was not the time for the search of a transitional solution and that on the contrary it was necessary to search for a final settlement.

The French president stressed the need for Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territories in order to restore peace in the Middle East. He declared in favour of recognising the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's participation in talks.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON WARSAW SUMMIT

LD271630 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 27, TASS--Speaking in the Senate today, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet stressed the big importance of the Warsaw meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing. "Now all admit that this meeting was necessary and helpful", he said.

The minister positively evaluated the withdrawal of some Soviet units from Afghanistan to the territory of the USSR, noting that this was "a step in the right direction" and "a new element" in the development of events.

Touching on the Middle East problem, Jean Francois-Poncet said it was necessary to solve it comprehensively in the interests of peace and justice. He noted the failure of the Camp David deal and condemned Israel's policy of colonising occupied Arab lands.

KHOMEYNI CRITICIZES IRANIAN GOVERNMENT

LD282204 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 28, TASS--The leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni addressed the members of the families that had been subjected to repression by the shah's regime.

"For how long must the people wait for the state of things in the institutions to become rectified? One year and a half has already passed since the revolution. If in ten days' time the shah's coat of arms is not removed from the forms of the institutions, I will call on the people and they will do to those who are responsible for this the same as they did to the shah. Where is such a connivance from? Why don't the Islamic Revolutionary Council and the president think about that? If they do not cope with the things, let them go and we shall take others on in their place."

In conclusion, addressing those present, Khomeyni said: "We have not been able to do anything for you. We are weak. We are busy playing with papers which still bear the shah's coat of arms. The country and the ministries still bear the vestiges of the shah's administration. We have not been able to rectify that."

During a meeting with the members of the Islamic Revolutionary Council and the government and with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Khomeyni, among major problems facing the country, mentioned the purge of the institutions and ministries from counterrevolutionaries. "The kind of the activities of the institutions," he said, "should be changed, and those unworthy should be expelled. It is essential to see who are busy frustrating the work. If this is the minister himself, he should be caught red-handed and removed from the ministry."

BANI-SADR ON HOSTAGES, KHOMEYNI DIRECTIVES

LD291314 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 29, TASS--Iran's President Bani-Sadr said here that the American hostages cannot be released shortly. He stressed that the United States' policy with regard to Iran remained unchanged and that Washington continues regarding Iran as "its property". In this connection Bani-Sadr criticized the actions of the U.S. leadership that tries to exert pressure on West European states to make them join in Washington's economic "sanctions" against Iran. At the same time he pointed out that Iran continues experiencing serious difficulties during the overcoming of the economic ills and liquidation the consequences of the criminal activity of the overthrown shah's regime.

In connection with the latest speeches of the leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni it was announced here that the commission for purging and invigoration of institutions has been formed.

The commission announced its intention to purge shortly state offices and ministries of "agents of the shah's police and counter-revolutionaries". Prominent Iranian religious and political leader Ayatollah Montazeri said that agents of the shah's police and supporters of the overthrown regime who got entrenched in various state institutions and organizations are making attempts to unite for subversive activity against the Iranian revolution. In an interview to the local television, he said that a purge must be carried out in the state apparatus and in the armed forces of the country. "The traces of the shah's regime must be eliminated completely", Montazeri said.

IRANIAN COMMISSION FOR PURGING GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED

LD291046 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 29, TASS--The forming of a commission for purging and invigorating institutions was announced here. As an initial measure, the commission suggested to heads of institutions to liquidate all signs of the old regime, such as shah's emblems on stationery, flags at gates and on walls. The television reported that the commission's duties include combatting bureaucratism and red-tape, and embezzlements. The commission declared that it is necessary to purge state offices and ministries within a short period of time of "agents of the shah's police and counter-revolutionaries".

TEHRAN DEMONSTRATION PROTESTS ATTACKS ON LEFTWING

LD271942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] A demonstration was held in the center of Tehran by members and followers of the organization of fighters for the sacred cause of the Iranian people. Hundreds of young men and women condemned the attacks of reaction on the leftwing forces in the country and demanded an explanation from the government of its policy toward this organization. Recently throughout Iran attacks have become more frequent on the headquarters and departments of this organization; this is considered to be an undeclared war against it.

SAVAK AGENT AMONG THIRTEEN EXECUTED IN IRAN

LD271952 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 27, TASS--The special tribunal on combatting narcotics addiction sentenced 13 people to death in the city of Mashhad on charges of smuggling and trafficking narcotics. The sentence was executed. As was established during the investigation, one of the executed was an agent of the shah's secret police SAVAK.

PARS ON PURGE IN IRAN'S GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

LD291652 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 29, TASS--According to a PARS agency report, as a result of the purge, which is being carried out at Iran's government institutions, nearly 500 persons have been sacked from the Oil Ministry, among them agents of the former shah's SAVAK secret police and other persons, who soiled their reputation by cooperation with the monarchic regime. Another 69 persons, students and professors, have been expelled from Tehran University. As President Bani-Sadr of Iran said, nearly 4,000 persons have been recently sacked from various ministries of that country as a result of the purge.

ISRAELI 'AGGRESSIVE SORTIES' IN LEBANON CRITICIZED

LD272205 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tyssovskiy writes: It is no sensation that the Israeli military are permanently engineering aggressive sorties against sovereign Lebanon. The daily flights over the territory of the neighbouring Arab country of aircraft with the "star of David" on their hulls, the shelling of Lebanese cities from the sea or impudent actions by Israeli puppet Haddad and his farcical "Army of the South of Lebanon"--all of these impudent actions are a manifestation of the aggressive expansionist course of Tel Aviv directed at the capture of Arab territories.

In recent days, however, a new element has become manifest in Israel's strategy. The Israeli aggressor troops have been reported to invade Lebanon's southern sector with the clear intention to "develop" a large area of Lebanon's territory and turn it into a permanent base of aggression. Engineering units are now engaged there in the construction of "defensive" positions and deployment of military equipment on them. It is thus an open attempt at implementing plans for a colonization of a part of the neighbour Arab country. The capture of south Lebanon's territory up to the sources of the Litani River is an old dream of the Zionists inscribed in the programme of the advocates of creation of "great Israel from the Nile to the Euphratus". Characteristically, Tel Aviv is apparently linking the measures for the annexation of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip with the implementation of the expansionist programme vis-a-vis south Lebanese lands. It must be pointed out that the aggression in the south of Lebanon is taking place in direct proximity to the zone, which is under control of the units of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon. The Tel Aviv rulers are again impudently challenging world public and demonstration again open disregard for the opinion of the world community of nations, which has repeatedly condemned such criminal practices. Lebanon's Government has lodged a complaint at the U.N. Security Council with the actions of the aggressors. This is the more justified also because intrusion into Lebanon by Israel is a new stage in the expansionist policy of Tel Aviv, which is doing whatever it chooses in the captured Arab lands relying itself on Washington's support.

COMMENTATOR ON ISRAELI PLANS FOR JERUSALEM

LD271952 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Bereznyakovskiy writes: On demand of the group of Islamic countries the U.N. Security Council continues debates on the question of the attempts by the Israeli ruling circles to annex the eastern Arab part of Jerusalem and illegally turn that city into the capital of the Zionist state. Representatives of the international community demand in their speeches that urgent and effective measures be taken to curb the aggressor. The secretary general of the League of Arab States resolutely condemned in his message to the Security Council Tel Aviv's plans to change the democraghic status of that holy Islamic city, distort its physical and cultural appearance and erase all signs of the historical and national Arab identity of Eastern Jerusalem. In response to the protests of the world public, Israeli Prime Minister Begin openly declared on Thursday that Jerusalem will for ever remain the capital of Israel and the Jewish people. To "justify" his aggressive design he referred to the biblical legend about some Judaic King David who moved the capital of his "state" in olden times from Hebron to Jerusalem. It should be stressed that this is a very dubious argument. The new "King David" and the author of the Zionist concept of "indivisible Jerusalem" intentionally "forgot" that the Arabs have been living in that "eternal city" for more than 13 centuries. They possess there historical relics known to the whole world, Islamic shrines and unique monuments of medieval Oriental culture. Obviously challenging the Arabs and all the Moslems, Begin cynically announced that he will shortly move his headquarters from Tel Aviv to Eastern Jerusalem. Just as when fulfilling his other hegemonistic aspirations, the Israeli premier this time also enlisted support and approval from Washington, which is evidenced from his conversation with American Ambassador Samuel Lewis. There are no doubts that the Israeli ruling circles which trample with impunity on the U.N. resolutions and demands on returning to the Arabs the eastern part of Jerusalem always have the United States as their protector and patron in their aggressive designs. It is Washington, which is creating its military strongholds in the Middle East, that is encouraging in all possible ways the Israeli extremists to capture territories, helping them stage bloody terror on the occupied Arab lands, commit brutal crimes against the Palestinian people, destroy and defile Islamic shrines and ancient monuments on the much suffering Arab land.

WORLD REACTION TO CPSU PLENUM DOCUMENTS, BREZHNEV SPEECH

LD270949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS 24 June roundup: "Following the Course of Peace, the Course of Detente"]

[Text] The results of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum are at the center of the attention of the international public and press. Foreign mass media are widely publishing the report delivered at the plenum by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the plenum's resolution on covening the routine 26th CPSU Congress and on the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy. Stressing that the CPSU Central Committee plenum totally approved the activity of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to implement the Leninist foreign policy course of the 24th and 25th party congresses, the press is noting that the plenum's results open up magnificent new horizons before the Soviet land and once again demonstrate Soviet foreign policy's line of peace, consistency and principledness.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum are truly historic. They will promote still faster and more successful headway of the USSR toward the communist future and will have a powerful positive impact on the world situation as a whole, RABOTNICHESKO DELO, organ of the BCP Central Committee, writes in an article headlined "Advanced Detachment of Communism and Progress." The 26th CPSU Congress, coming up in February 1981, is called upon to determine the strategy and tactics of struggle in a new stage of communist building. As always, the active nationwide preparations for a fitting welcome to the 26th congress will be headed by the Soviet communists, tireless fighters for the people's happiness and for peace and progress on earth. The CPSU enjoys tremendous prestige and respect not only in the international communist movement but also from all honest people in the world. It is for precisely this reason that its wise, calm and resolute voice has to be heeded even by the enemies of peace and progress, whom it forces to take into account the realities of our time. The Soviet communists' glorious party is approaching its 26th congress mightier and more cohesive than ever, and there can be no doubt that the upcoming CPSU congress will inscribe outstanding new pages in the history of revolutionary theory and practice.

The improvement in the international situation achieved in the seventies is the result, above all, of the multifaceted and energetic activity of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community, RUDE PRAVO, organ of the CPCZ Central Committee, states. The latest CPSU Central Committee plenum and the report L. I. Brezhnev delivered at the plenum reaffirm yet again that the CPSU, the Soviet state and the great Soviet people are in the vanguard of the struggle for peace, for detente and for all the good things the seventies gave Europe and the world. The upcoming 26th CPSU congress is an exceptionally important event in the life of not only the Soviet Union but also the whole socialist community and the international communist movement and in the life of the whole world.

"Peace is an enduring value for mankind" is the headline under which NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, organ of the SED Central Committee, published the CPSU Central Committee plenum materials. "Detente is the natural result of the correlation of forces that has taken shape in the world arena over recent decades," the newspaper notes. "The strategic military equilibrium that has been achieved between the socialist world and the capitalist world is a gain of fundamental, historic significance. It is a factor curbing imperialism's aggressive aspirations, which accords with the peoples' vital interests."

Events have confirmed that the Soviet assistance to Afghanistan was the only correct decision. That was stressed by L. I. Brezhnev when he delivered the report at a CPSU Central Committee plenum on the eve of a USSR Supreme Soviet session, France's L'HUMANITE writes in a dispatch from Moscow. The resolution the plenum adopted on the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy notes the unvarying nature of the USSR's policy in favor of peace and detente and reaffirms the tremendous significance under present-day conditions of cohesion and energetic action on the part of the international communist movement and cooperation among the fraternal parties on a bilateral and multilateral and a regional and worldwide basis in the struggle for peace and social progress and against imperialism and its aggressive antipopular plans.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum in Moscow noted that imperialism is continuing its attacks on detente and is trying to fuel a cold war spirit, Finland's KANSAN UUTISET points out. Afghanistan is an example of that. In his speech at the plenum L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that the U.S. ruling circles and also China have stopped at nothing, including armed aggression, to prevent that country from building a new life in accordance with the ideals of the April 1978 liberation revolution. Now that life in Afghanistan is gradually returning to normal and the large gangs of counterrevolutionaries have been routed, the USSR has decided to withdraw certain units of the Soviet troop contingent in Afghanistan. This is an important positive step. The results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum reaffirm the Soviet Union's desire to continue to steer a course of consolidating peace and the peoples' security.

The New York TIMES, the Washington POST and other American papers give prominent coverage to L. I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum and the plenum resolutions. "L. I. Brezhnev stated that the USSR will continue to help Afghanistan to build a new life and to preserve the April revolution's gains," writes the Washington POST's Moscow correspondent. The Soviet leader reaffirmed Moscow's position, which is that Washington and Beijing made it necessary to introduce the Soviet troops. The CPSU Central Committee plenum, the correspondent notes, advocated continuing the detente policy. At the same time the plenum accused the United States and NATO of trying to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum Leonid Brezhnev indicated that some units of the Soviet troop contingent are being withdrawn from Afghanistan since life in that country is gradually returning to normal and the interventionists have suffered a serious defeat, America's San Francisco EXAMINER stresses. As L. Brezhnev stated, there is not a trace of self-interest in the Soviet action in assisting Afghanistan, and as for the decision to send troops into that country, it was taken only because the Soviet Union had no other choice.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum in Moscow totally approved the measures taken by the Soviet Union to give Afghanistan all-round assistance in repelling armed attacks and external interference, the NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG (FRG) notes. The plenum advocated a political settlement of the situation that has taken shape over Afghanistan, which pursues a policy of nonalignment.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Japan's ASAHI writes, sharply criticized the aggressive U.S. foreign policy course, stating that not a day goes by without Washington trying to revive the spirit of cold war and fuel militarist passions. At the same time the Soviet leader stressed that the USSR will continue to spare no effort to preserve and deepen the relaxation of international tension and that it has been and remains true to the banner of peace and cooperation among peoples.